MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Carleton Place District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope, Minister
W. T. Foster, Deputy Minister

1983

Carleton Place District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

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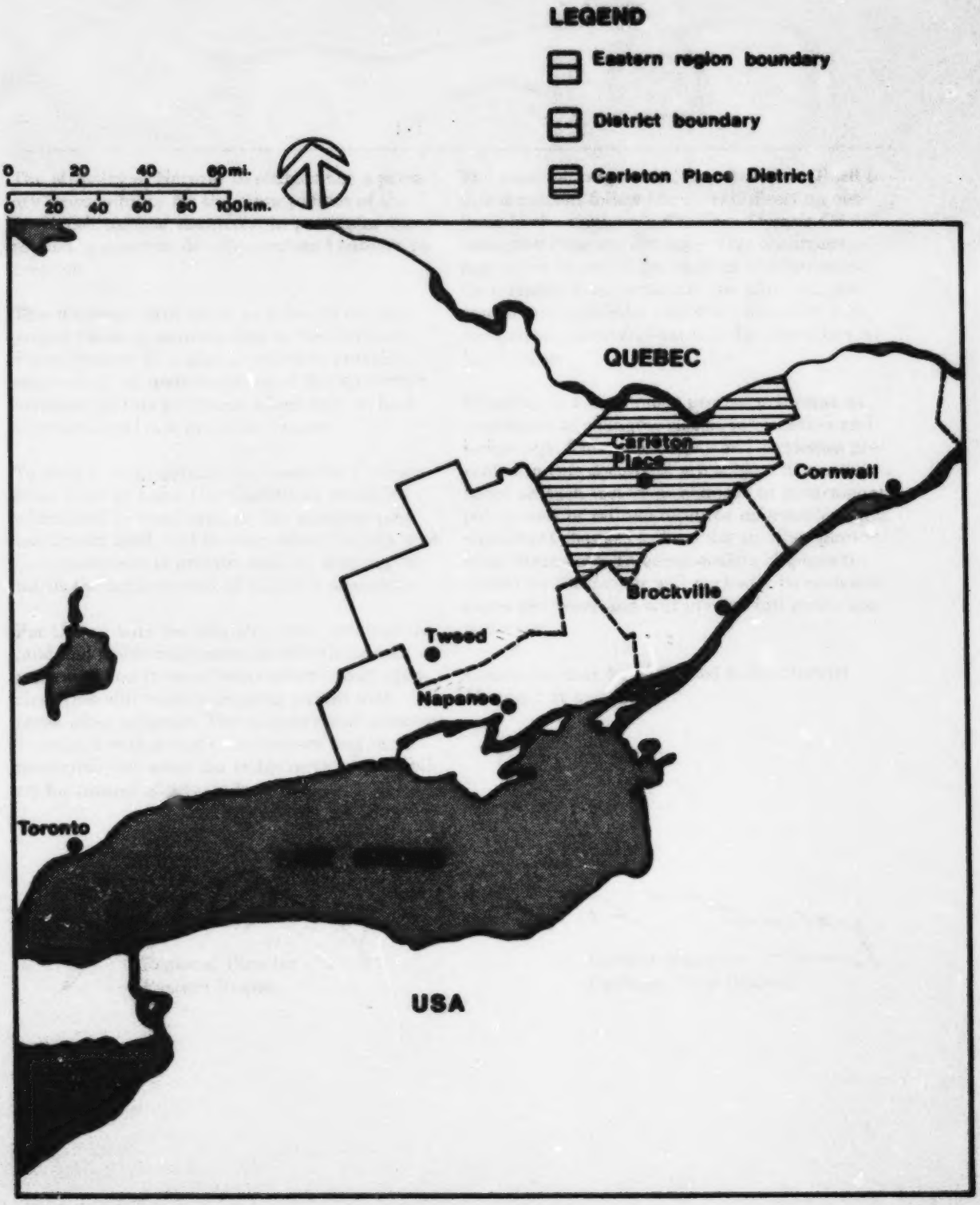
REGIONAL SETTING



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Carleton Place District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

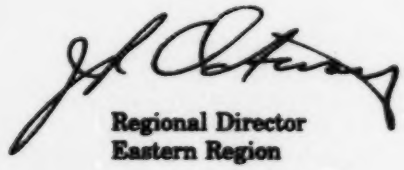
To ensure an integrated approach the *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements of both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Coordinated Program Strategy*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Eastern Region

District Manager
Carleton Place District

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I INTRODUCTION

It is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources to manage the public lands and waters which make up 45 percent of southern Ontario. The ministry also participates with other government agencies, private interests and municipalities in the planning and use of private lands and waters.

The goal of the ministry is to provide opportunities for resource development and outdoor recreation for the continuous economic and social benefit of the people of Ontario and to manage, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

Effort is directed towards this goal through three broad programs. The resource production program stimulates and regulates the utilization of fish, fur-bearers, minerals and trees by resource industries. The outdoor recreation program provides and encourages a wide variety of recreational opportunities, the identification and conservation of certain unique or representative features of the province and a continuous economic contribution from the tourism industries. The land and water management program serves to facilitate orderly development, to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters to further the safe, coordinated use of all lands.

The Ministry of Natural Resources seeks to meet its goal and objectives through a coordinated, decentralised corporate planning and management system. One of the components, the land use planning system, provides the many diverse land and water related programs of the ministry with the framework for long-term integrated resource management by defining Crown land and water resources to achieve overall government objectives and by identifying private land contributions to achieve ministry objectives. This framework is expressed at two levels; in the strategic land use documents prepared for northwestern, northeastern, and southern Ontario planning regions and in subsequent district land use guidelines.

The *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* interprets the key elements of approved ministry policy statements in a co-ordinated fashion for the southern Ontario planning region. Each district is required to produce land use guidelines for the local administrative level.

In southern Ontario, the ministry is decentralized both geographically and administratively to four regions (Southwestern, Central, Eastern and Algonquin) and twenty-one districts, and functionally by management programs, mineral resources, forestry, fisheries, wildlife, provincial parks, lands and various specialized services.

The Carleton Place District is one of five administrative units in the Eastern Region responsible for the attainment of ministry program targets (frontispiece). The district covers an area of 589,100 hectares (2,274 square miles). The district boundaries are coincident with those of the County of Lanark and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. There are five cities — Ottawa, Vanier, Nepean, Kanata and Gloucester; four towns — Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, Perth and Almonte; two villages; and seventeen other municipalities. It is bounded to the north by the Ottawa River and Pembroke District, to the east and south by Cornwall District, to the south by Brockville District and to the west by Tweed District.

The ministry directly manages the Crown lands and waters together with agreement forest lands which comprise about 9 percent of the Carleton Place District. In addition, the district works closely with three conservation authorities (Rideau Valley, Mississippi Valley, South Nation River) to ensure that their programs contribute to the achievement of ministry objectives wherever possible. Nevertheless, the essential fact is that the district targets must be achieved largely on private land in organized municipalities. Major effort will be directed to encouraging a continous contribution from private land to the achievement of ministry objec-

tives. This will involve the provision of direct forms of encouragement to landowners and continued liaison and co-operation with municipalities which have responsibilities for controlling land use on private land under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

This document, the *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines*, has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources provincial and regional guidelines for land use planning and in conformity with the direction provided by the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*.

The *Land Use Guidelines* states ministry policy for the administrative district including objectives, targets and strategies, and provides assistance for co-ordinating and integrating the land and water related programs of the ministry. It indicates what the ministry plans to achieve, and how much, when, where and how it wishes to accomplish this within the Carleton Place District. This document is best viewed as a working guideline which will be subject to considerable review and re-evaluation as the ministry proceeds with application.

Prediction of the future is uncertain at best and impractical for some resource uses. However, the use of targets provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain ministry program policies. It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately but rather over the next 20 to 40 years. Periodic reviews will maintain the long-term perspective. Nevertheless, the achievement of the stated targets may be affected by a number of factors including the validity of the original assumptions, legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing levels, changing economic and social conditions, new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change to the original estimates and improved analysis techniques.

Program targets were initially allocated among the five districts in the Eastern Region from regional targets assigned in the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. Each district then made an evaluation of whether or not the assigned targets were achievable. This involved examining factors such as current resource production, major constraints and the land area potentially available to each program. Some targets have been adjusted to reflect this review.

This document is designed primarily for use by ministry staff when managing the natural resources of the district, and when providing information and comments for the plans of municipalities, conservation authorities, other agencies and private landowners. Care must be taken that no one policy area is interpreted without regard for the others when applying the *Land Use Guidelines*.

The Carleton Place District was created in March 1981 through the amalgamation of two former districts, Ottawa and Lanark. Much of the original background information was compiled for the former districts before amalgamation. In addition, a tabloid was widely distributed in November 1980, to provide an introduction to the land use planning activities of the ministry. It presented brief highlights of the ministry's present natural resources programs in the Eastern Region and invited individuals and groups to become involved in the land use planning process for natural resource use now and in the future.

Prior to the formation of the Carleton Place District the land use planning program was well publicized in Lanark County through a series of articles in local newspapers, three public open houses in Almonte, Perth and Lanark and representations to municipal councils. In the Ottawa area initial contacts were made with associated resource agencies and preliminary discussions were held with planning staff of selected municipalities.

These actions contributed to the preparation of a draft *Carleton Place District Land Use Strategy* in June 1982. This document was circulated during the summer months and provided a focus for presentations in four provincial parks and five public open houses in Ottawa, Kanata, North Gower, Carleton Place and Orleans. The document was revised based upon verbal and written comments received at the open houses, meetings with interested groups including municipalities and conservation authorities and the contents of written briefs and letters. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Carleton Place District office, in the ministry's main office public reading room and in the Legislative Library at Queen's Park, Toronto.

This introductory section outlines briefly the scope of the Ministry of Natural Resources mandate, provides the context for planning within

the ministry, and describes the Carleton Place District and how land use planning has been applied to the area. The General Policies and Specific Policies sections of the report state the objectives and targets applying to the Carleton Place District and discuss the management challenges and opportunities that exist. These sections also describe broad strategies for achieving the objectives and targets. The next section, General Resource Areas, describes present use and development, any special features, and current land use problems and issues for specific locations in the district, and indicates which ministry programs will operate, and the relevant strategies and important relationships that apply. The Application section describes, in general terms, how district staff will carry out the developed land use guidelines. An Appendix highlights the public consultation program followed during the district land use planning process. A Glossary also is provided.

The policies outlined in this section will be practised or supported by each program of the ministry in the district. These policies do not necessarily apply to any one program more than another and are not specific to any one land area.

A: integrated resource management

1. POLICY STATEMENT

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

The area of land and water in the district suitable and available for achievement of ministry objectives is limited, and as a result, many activities must be carried out in the same area.

Of the total land area of Carleton Place District, approximately 92 percent is in private ownership (map 1). The remaining 8 percent is in public ownership which includes Crown, conservation authority, agreement forest and federal lands. Less than half of this public land area is under the direct control of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Therefore, a significant portion of ministry program objectives must be achieved through encouraging the use of private land.

Public land and water management involves the stewardship of the basic resources of land and water. Approximately 87 percent of the land in the province belongs to the Crown and is managed for the benefit of the people of Ontario. For the rest of the province which is in private ownership, the public's interest is more limited; it exists nevertheless and must be recognized. The integrated resource management policy for the Carleton Place District will have particular emphasis on public lands for all ministry programs. Where individual programs require the use of private land or may affect adjacent land, ministry resource management will be co-ordinated with other land uses such as agriculture and residential development so that conflicts and inefficiencies are avoided or minimized. It is anticipated that greater cross-program efficiencies may be achieved through integration of activities on lands now managed by the ministry.

The ministry will provide or encourage areas of modified management along all shorelines and in other areas as necessary in order to protect important fisheries, wildlife, recreation and tourism resources. The specific management prescriptions which will be followed or encouraged will be set out in appropriate resource management plans.

Many agencies at the federal, provincial, regional and local levels of government have an interest in the planning and management of land and water resources. Therefore, co-ordination is

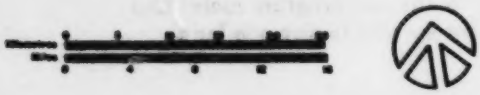
CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

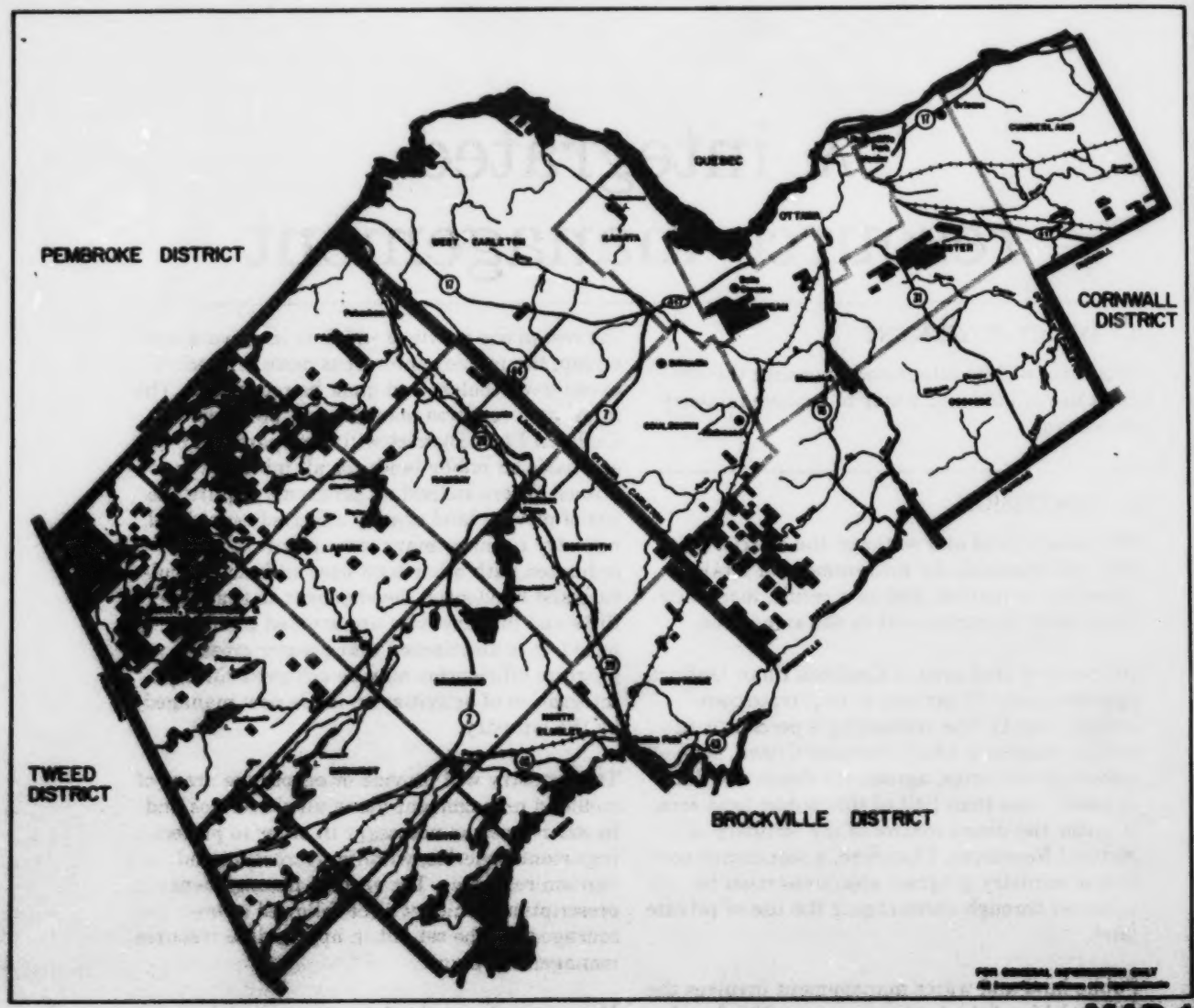
LEGEND

Private land

Public land

LAND OWNERSHIP





MAP 1

required among agencies as well as within the Ministry of Natural Resources. This is particularly evident in water management which can be described generally under the categories of water quality management, water quantity management and water related land management.

Water quality management in Ontario falls principally under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment through its administrative responsibility for the *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the *Environmental Protection Act*. The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary concern for water quality as it pertains to fish habitat management and water-oriented recreation.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is involved in water quantity management in several ways. The ministry has been assigned responsibility for provincial response to flood emergencies. The ministry also regulates the construction and operation of dams and other works under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*. In addition, several sections of the *Fisheries Act* (Canada) and boating regulations under the *Canada Shipping Act* (Canada), both administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources, apply to water quantity management.

Water conservation and flood control in Ontario have been delegated and decentralized to the watershed level where conservation authorities have been established, therefore, conservation authorities play an active role in water quantity management in much of southern Ontario. In areas not under conservation authority jurisdiction, such as portions of the Ottawa River shoreline, the Ministry of Natural Resources must assume this responsibility. The *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines* will therefore contain references to water management and the activities of existing conservation authorities in order to foster an integrated and consistent approach to resource management across the entire district.

The Ministry of Natural Resources plays an important role in regulating floodplain development and managing water related land resources such as wildlife, parks and forests. Conservation authorities, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, are given specific powers on water related land management. They have the right to acquire and manage lands to meet their objectives including recreational purposes. As an integral part of conservation authorities' flood and erosion control programs, effective land management is used and encouraged to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of land use decisions on water management.

It is anticipated that conservation authorities, through their watershed or basin studies and plan review function, will continue to take an active role in storm water management, municipal drainage, soil conservation and review of proposed land use which may change the quality and the quantity of water resources.

The ministry acknowledges that the planning authority in organized municipalities rests primarily with the local council. The *Land Use Guidelines*, however, outline many of the ministry's preferences for land use and resource management on private land and provide a framework for decision making within the ministry.

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3. STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water management, that is,
  - normally undertake two or more compatible activities on the same major area, concurrently or sequentially over time, (e.g. forestry and fish and wildlife programs will be integrated to provide mutual benefits; *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreements may be undertaken on pit or quarry sites as part of the site rehabilitation), and
  - recognize that, in some circumstances, management of areas for single purposes such as extraction, protection or recreation is necessary;
- ensure that each program contributes, to the extent possible, to the achievement of other program objectives;
- consider all resource benefits when developing management plans and, where feasible, prepare resource management plans which will achieve the objectives of two or more programs; the various resource management specialists in the district will consult with one another to develop proposals or plans;
- prepare lake plans for individual waterbodies within the district. These plans will integrate the management objectives of those programs which have interests in the lakes and shoreline area around the lakes;
- obtain co-ordinated comment from all program areas that may be affected by application or proposals for land using activities;

- identify primary resource areas on both public and private land and promote designation of such areas in municipal and ministry plans to discourage non-compatible uses;
- provide effective and comprehensive extension services dealing with activities of the ministry requiring private land. Details of these programs are found in the respective sections;
- communicate effectively with municipal, provincial and federal agencies to ensure that the policies, programs and actions of these groups and those of the ministry are supportive and complementary. The ministry will liaise with those resource agencies which have jurisdiction within the Carleton Place District; and
- permit interim use of candidate parks providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

B: public safety

1. POLICY STATEMENTS

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries, and mine shafts and from abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

The Ministry of Natural Resources has been assigned the role of lead agency in co-ordinating provincial response to flood and forest fire emergencies.

The ministry, in conjunction with the local conservation authorities, provides a flood forecasting and flood emergency response for the province. In southern Ontario, the response takes the form of a co-ordination effort for the actions of other government agencies and local municipalities.

In the Carleton Place District the regulatory flood for designation of flood plains is defined as the 100-year flood. Conservation authorities in the district have adopted or are in the process of adopting, where possible, detailed programs, policies and operational criteria to apply more precisely the provincial standards to local conditions. For erosion susceptible sites, 100 years of protection is the provincial standard.

The townships of Lavant-Dalhousie-North Sherbrooke, Darling, Pakenham, Lanark and Ramsay are within the Eastern Fire Region as designated under the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*. The remainder of the district is outside the fire region.

Forest fire management is an integral part of land and resource management. Forest fire management is the strategy of fire control and fire use practised in concert with land use objectives and conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.

The fire management program of the ministry performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use to groups within and outside the ministry. Those services relate to preventing the occurrence of wildfires, control-

ling those wildfires that threaten values and using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities and with landowners and resource users.

Delivery of fire protection services is best carried out by municipal agencies where they have that capability. The ministry can play a significant role in developing municipal expertise in minimizing risks from forest fires and in fire and emergency planning.

3. STRATEGY

- co-ordinate the provincial response to forest fire and flood emergency situations, recognizing the roles played by other government agencies and local municipalities;
- prepare a provincial response plan for fire and flood situations and provide assistance in support of emergency action undertaken by a municipality;
- review proposals for new development giving special consideration to those lands which are subject to flood, erosion, unstable soil conditions or high forest fire risks. This will be undertaken through comments on municipal official plans, plan amendments, zoning by-laws, consents and plans of subdivision in conjunction with the Rideau Valley, Mississippi Valley and South Nation River Conservation Authorities;
- operate dams for flood control purposes in conjunction with the local conservation authorities;
- administer the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* for that part of the district within the designated fire region. The *Act* guides ministry prevention and control activities on Crown land and on private land provides for agreements with municipalities having jurisdiction;
- provide fire detection and fire warning for Crown lands outside the fire region and prepare a forest fire response plan to direct its actions in a forest fire emergency. Roads and access to these areas will be designed and maintained to allow for reasonable entry of equipment for forest fire suppression;
- respond to a call for assistance in forest fire suppression on private land outside the designated fire region provided that the Minister has declared that a provincial emergency exists. The initial responsibility for welfare of local residents rests with the municipality;
- participate in forest fire management planning with local municipalities for those lands outside the fire region which are managed by the ministry (i.e. agreement forests);
- assist municipalities in response to planning for forest fire emergencies;
- work with the Ministry of Labour to ensure that adequate safety measures are provided at abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts; and
- promote the hunter safety training program.

C: environment

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

The Ministry of Natural Resources is one of several provincial agencies which have legislative responsibility to maintain an acceptable environmental quality. Planning therefore is required to co-ordinate specific resource management activities with the various other agencies.

Achievement of ministry targets is contingent upon a great many factors, not the least of which is the maintenance of a suitable environment. Of particular concern is the potential

effect of acid precipitation on waterbodies, soil and vegetation. The ministry will work closely with other government agencies to monitor the effect of contaminants such as acid rain on the achievement of its objectives.

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. This includes identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province. Biologically sound management is a basic requirement of forest, wildlife and fisheries management.

The management of non-renewable resources includes both protecting them from incompatible land use activities and discouraging use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would be suitable. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating and rehabilitation measures are used.

Some resource management activities carried out by the ministry are subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

3. STRATEGY

- manage renewable resources on a biologically sound basis;
- operate dams to provide benefits for resource management and recreation activities; optimum water levels will be maintained to enhance spawning areas and habitat for fish and wildlife and to accommodate boaters;
- manage non-renewable resources to meet current demand while giving attention to anticipated future needs. Additional strategies are discussed in the Mineral Aggregate section;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies. The ministry will be issuing a wetlands policy in the near future;
- identify and seek to protect the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants. Additional strategies are discussed in the Fisheries, Wildlife and Provincial Parks sections;
- in conjunction with conservation authorities, manage and regulate watersheds including groundwater recharge and source areas, valley lands and waterfront areas. This will be undertaken through the administration of the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, *Beach Protection Act* and *Public Lands Act* and through the plan review process. The ministry will co-operate with the Rideau Valley, Mississippi Valley and South Nation River Conservation Authorities in this regard; and
- implement procedures to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

D: energy

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

The province is committed to a major effort to increase its capacity for energy self-sufficiency. The Ministry of Natural Resources is currently assisting in achieving provincial energy objectives by increasing energy efficiency and conservation, participating in resource inventory programs and participating in energy recovery programs.

3. STRATEGY

- **develop a fuelwood program to recover and utilize forest residues; and**
- **study the opportunities for ministry involvement in the development and supply of alternative energy sources such as peat and fast growing hardwoods within the district, while ensuring the protection of resources that are necessary for the achievement of other ministry objectives.**

Additional energy strategies are discussed in the Forestry section.

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS

The targets for forestry in Carleton Place District are:[1]

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 453,100 cubic metres (16 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

3. DISCUSSION

In Carleton Place District, approximately 5 percent of the basic forest resource is on Crown land with the remaining 95 percent being on private land (map 2). Agreement forests, although held in federal or municipal public ownership, are considered as private land forests in the application of management strategies. The stated target is realistic but can be met only with the co-operation of private landowners.

The production objective at present is to maintain an annual supply of at least 16,500 cubic metres (583,000 cubic feet) of industrial wood fibre from the Crown land base (approximately 16,670 hectares or 41,175 acres).

The total wood production in Carleton Place District in 1981 was 97,000 cubic metres (3,425,000 cubic feet). Of this figure, 17,700 cubic metres (625,000 cubic feet) came from Crown land and the remaining 79,300 cubic metres (2.8 million cubic feet) came from private land.

The district target for wood fibre production for 2020 is 453,100 cubic metres (16 million cubic feet). With increased management, the Crown land base can produce 28,300 cubic metres (1 million cubic feet). Presently 69 percent of the Crown land portion of the target is being met. It is anticipated that the Crown land forests will reach optimum production in the initial five year period of the plan. From these figures, it is readily apparent that the ministry will not be able to meet the assigned target working solely from the district's Crown land base. The private land portion of the target is 425,000 cubic metres (15 million cubic feet). Only 19 percent of this target is being met at present.

Private lands are considered the primary means of meeting the forestry objective. This is complicated by the large number of individual owners, frequent change in ownership and often small size of holdings.

In order to determine more precisely what direction the forestry programs on both private and Crown land should take, it will be necessary to obtain an up to date forest resource inventory of all forest lands located within the district. This inventory is essential as it gives detailed information on each individual forest stand and assists field staff in both short-term and long-term management planning and decision making. The aerial photography for this inventory was completed in 1978 with the finished reports and maps were completed in 1982.

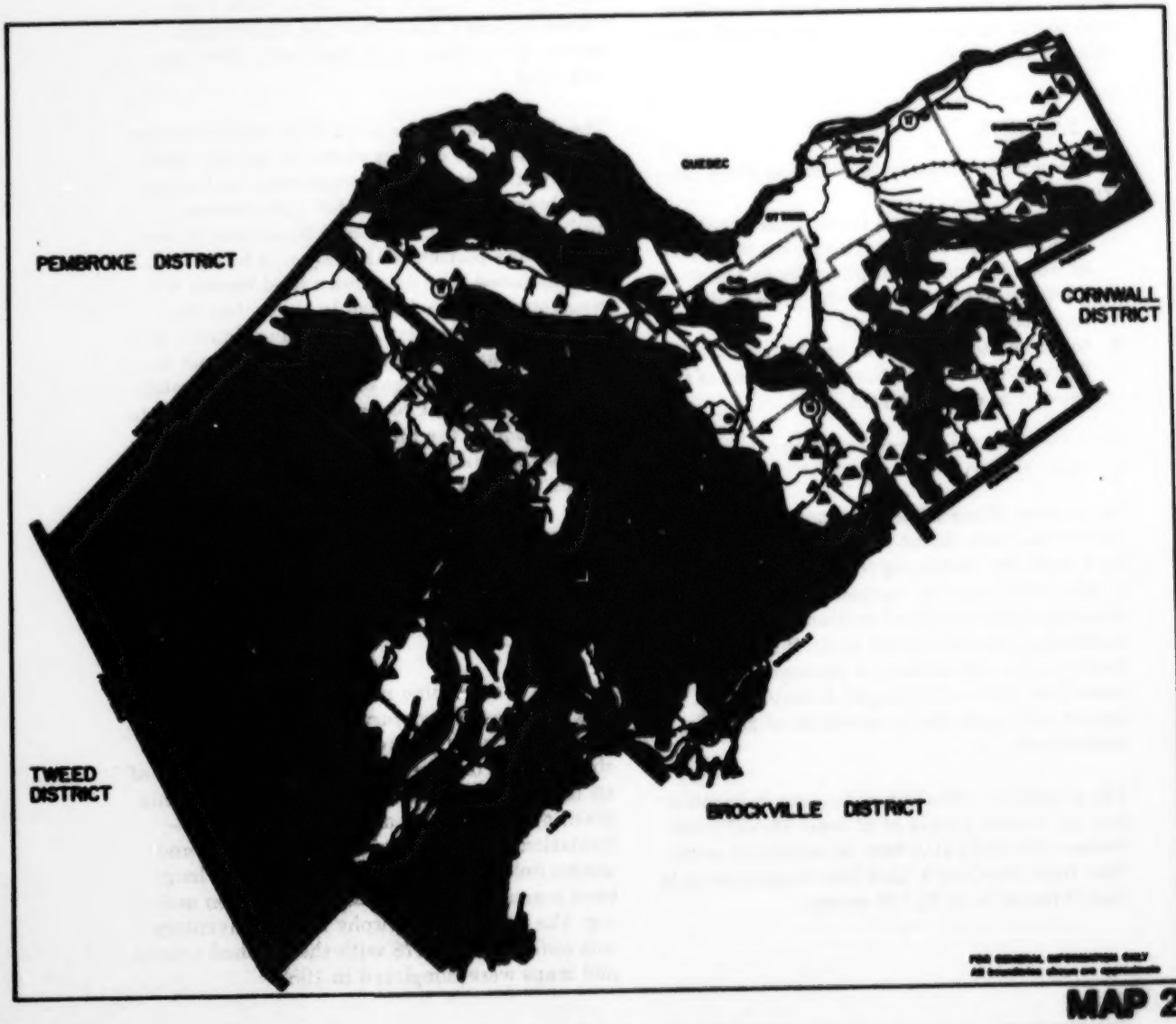
(1) All volumes of wood are expressed in net merchantable terms.

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

LEGEND

- Forest resource area
- Woodlands Improvement Act agreement area

FORESTRY



MAP 2

Forest management will be undertaken in Carleton Place District on a sustained yield basis for production, protection and amenity purposes.

Production from both public and private lands is required to meet the projected requirements of the wood-using industries. The primary market will be local mills which use mostly sawlog material. The secondary market will be mills outside the district which require wood fibre largely for pulp production.

To contribute to the province's energy self-sufficiency initiatives the ministry has identified a primary source of biomass to be obtained through enhancement of ongoing forest management activities. At present some 10,800 cubic metres (3,000 cords) of fuelwood is being recovered from lands managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The sources being emphasized are waste from logging operations, waste from mills and poor quality material from low grade stands. If demand for this product continues beyond the initial five year period or increases slightly within that period, the additional quantity will have to be recovered from private land forests. A secondary emphasis for sources of biomass is through the fast-growing hardwood program which is being developed on certain selected sites.

Other forest related industries such as maple syrup, Christmas trees and cedar oil production are recognized for their contribution to the economy of the district. These industries are assisted through the private land extension program. For example, at the request of the owner, stands will be marked for maple syrup production which denotes them as single use areas.

Protection forests and unique stands of timber will be identified based on field observations and comparison with site class criteria. The protection of these sites on Crown land and the encouragement of their protection on private land will be for site protection (erosion, soil stability, changes in water table), species protection (e.g. hackberry, black maple, black cherry) and as reserves for other uses (e.g. oak ridges for wildlife habitat).

The planting of windbreaks will be encouraged to protect agricultural land and reduce energy losses from homes. The need for windbreaks will be determined on a site by site basis as part of a district-wide program.

Amenity values of the forest will be recognized by carrying out forest management practices consistent with the requirements and objectives of other uses such as wildlife management and recreation.

4. STRATEGY

a. General

- emphasize the enhancement of forested areas through the improvement and maintenance of existing wooded areas and the reforestation of selected lands;
- undertake management of the forest resources in such a way as to provide an optimum harvest while accommodating other uses such as outdoor recreation and wildlife management. For example, forest management activities around major recreation trails will be carried out with a minimum disturbance to retain the original character of the trail; and, special care will be taken in identified deer winter concentration areas to enhance the wildlife habitat; and
- establish single use areas as required. Single use areas may include operations such as seed orchards, seed collection areas and research areas. The emphasis on the management of these areas may change due to economic or social demands. A change in the use may be made after consultation with other ministry services and the landowner where agreement forests are concerned.

b. Crown Land

The productive forest on Crown land will be managed on a sustained yield basis with an emphasis on improving forest production on all sites through intensive forest management.

- manage the forest resources to make available a continuous volume of wood fibre to present holders of Order-In-Council timber harvesting licences. This commitment amounts to approximately 12,000 cubic metres (400,000 cubic feet) annually until 1984. After 1984, the ministry will review the program for each licencee using data from the new Forest Resources Inventory;
- make available timber harvested from Crown land to the forty-eight local mills to supply a portion of their annual requirements;
- encourage more complete utilization of growing stock on Crown land by:

- working with operators to improve the technique of log making,
- requesting and enforcing the utilization of smaller diameter, lower quality species through pulpwood and fuelwood contracts, and
- assisting local sawmill operators with improvements to their operations for the utilization of smaller diameter logs. Assistance will be channelled through federal and provincial agencies and private consultants; and

- maintain and improve road access to forest areas to ensure that proper management can be carried out. These roads may be closed at the finish of forest management programs with the consent of the other services.

c. Private Land

The contribution of the private land forests is necessary to the achievement of the district target. For the initial period of the plan program emphasis within the district will focus on the private land forestry component.

- provide assistance to landowners to manage their lands in order to contribute to the economy of forest-based industries;
- maintain and improve forest production through the *Woodlands Improvement Act*;
- endeavour not to compete with agricultural uses on agricultural land classes 1 to 4. Liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Federation of Agriculture will be maintained;
- provide landowners with assistance on proper harvesting techniques for private woodlots. Attention will be given to techniques which will utilize and serve to market low quality hardwoods. This action will contribute to the fuelwood target;
- assist maple syrup producers to increase production;
- enter into management agreements with municipalities and other agencies under the *Forestry Act*. These agreement forests will contribute to the district forestry objective and target. There are currently five agreement forests in the Carleton Place District with agreement periods as follows:
  - Cumberland Township Forest (1980-2030)
  - Lanark County Forest (1961-2001)
  - National Capital Commission (1964-2004)
  - Ottawa-Carleton Regional Forest (1964-2004)
  - Torbolton Forest (1953-1983);
- encourage municipalities to pass and implement a tree cutting by-law under the *Trees Act*. Through this by-law, municipalities can regulate where and how a private forest may be harvested;
- undertake a program of technology development with fast-growing hardwoods and softwoods. This program is aimed at reducing the rotation period so that wood fibre is made available in a shorter period of time. Such species as hybrid poplar and European larch will be planted on selected sites;
- advise landowners of any incentive programs to encourage the management of private land forests; and
- conduct a public information and education program to promote the management of private land forests. Workshops and news releases will promote the program and outline the various services and benefits to be gained.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Carleton Place District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 199 million tonnes (220 million tons) for the period 1982-2000.

3. DISCUSSION

The entire district has been designated under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act* which regulates the licensing of extractive operations and their rehabilitation on private land. There are presently 208 licenced pits and/or quarries within the district covering over 5,400 hectares (13,000 acres). Setbacks reduce the area of recoverable resource by about 5 percent. Also, the licenced areas reflect land ownership more than aggregate potential.

The production of sand, gravel and bedrock in the Carleton Place District was approximately 5 million tonnes (5.5 million tons) in 1982. This figure will rise as economic conditions improve. For example, production in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton alone was substantially higher in 1976 at 7 million tonnes (7.7 million tons).

Mineral aggregate resources within the district provide many different products with varying demands (i.e. blending sand, asphalt and concrete sands, gravel and fill). Depending on the type of product, these resources have a moderate to high potential within the present economic conditions. These products fall into the broad structural minerals category and are used primarily by the road and building construction industry. Demand for the resource is dependent, to a large extent, on the number and size of projects in the district.

The depletion of these high grade sand and gravel deposits and the poor quality of the remaining naturally occurring aggregate has created a greater reliance on the bedrock resources. Currently the use ratio of sand and gravel to crushed rock is approximately one to one.

Sand, gravel and crushed stone deposits have been identified for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton in the *Aggregate Assessment of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. Similar reports on the sand and gravel resources and crushed stone potential in Lanark County are in preparation. The completion of these two reports will help to direct the aggregate program in the future.

A scarcity of high quality sand and gravel material, both coarse and fine grades, has been identified in the *Aggregate Assessment of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. High quality bedrock resources, however, are relatively abundant although more costly to utilize.

Within Lanark County, 87 percent of the total available supply of sand and gravel (98 percent of the high quality class 1 and 2) is in the northwest quarter of the county. The remainder of the county has an acute shortage of high quality sand and gravel materials. Preliminary findings indicate an abundance of bedrock resources near the surface along the east side of the county (townships of Ramsay, Beckwith and Montague).

Therefore, while overall supply and demand figures within the Carleton Place District show that there is an abundance of aggregate available at this time, there are serious imbalances with respect to the quantity, quality and location of sand and gravel resources.

Since mineral aggregate is a non-renewable resource, demand will eventually surpass available supply. Also, the ministry cannot guarantee continued use or level of production from any given area. Therefore, as much of the available resource as possible should be maintained for future needs.

The mineral aggregate target must be met through resource extraction activities on private land.

The ministry is seeking to identify and maintain the potential of sufficient aggregate to meet the target (taking the difficulties of supply into consideration) and to keep future options open. This does not require designation of the total aggregate resource area specifically for extraction. Other designations can provide for ongoing uses while retaining the option to make use of the aggregate at some time in the future. It would be prudent, however, to generally discourage designations or development on or nearby aggregate reserves such that their future use would be impractical.

High potential sand and gravel areas are identified on map 3. These areas are defined as categories 1, 2 and 3 of the Eastern Region's sand and gravel aggregate classification system. These three categories are most significant for protection since together they encompass the quality of materials most in demand for road building and construction applications. The remaining sand and gravel category, granular fill, is not specifically identified for protection due to its widespread occurrence. In addition, the map shows areas of bedrock suitable for crushed stone as recommended for protection by the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Map 3 will be revised to include high potential bedrock areas in Lanark County when the current aggregate assessment is completed.

The mapped areas are in excess of anticipated future requirements and the ministry is not seeking protection of them all. Rather, it is identifying areas within which maintenance of adequate resources should be focused. Each municipality will determine the *actual* aggregate production areas and resource potential to be maintained through its official plan policies after due consideration of available reserves and competing land uses. The ministry can provide technical assistance to municipalities in this task.

4. STRATEGY

- manage the aggregate resources in the district through administration of the *Pits and Quarries Control Act*. The entire district is designated under this *Act*. This legislation gives to the Minister of Natural Resources the authority to license pit and/or quarry operations and to require the rehabilitation of the site once the aggregate has been removed;
- endeavour not to make aggregate resources unavailable through ministry actions;
- utilize aggregate resources on Crown lands for projects being undertaken by the ministry on Crown lands when appropriate (e.g. development of forestry roads, park facilities);
- seek to protect legally existing pits and quarries from on-site or adjacent incompatible land uses;
- complete the inventory of aggregate resources within the district;
- work with municipalities to ensure that adequate high potential aggregate resources receive protection through appropriate land use designations; and
- consider areas identified as being significant for other uses (e.g. deer concentration areas, protection forests, candidate parks) when reviewing applications for pits and/or quarries. The feasibility of integrating program activities will be discussed to ensure optimum utilization of the land. *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreements may be signed on pit or quarry sites as part of the rehabilitation program.

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

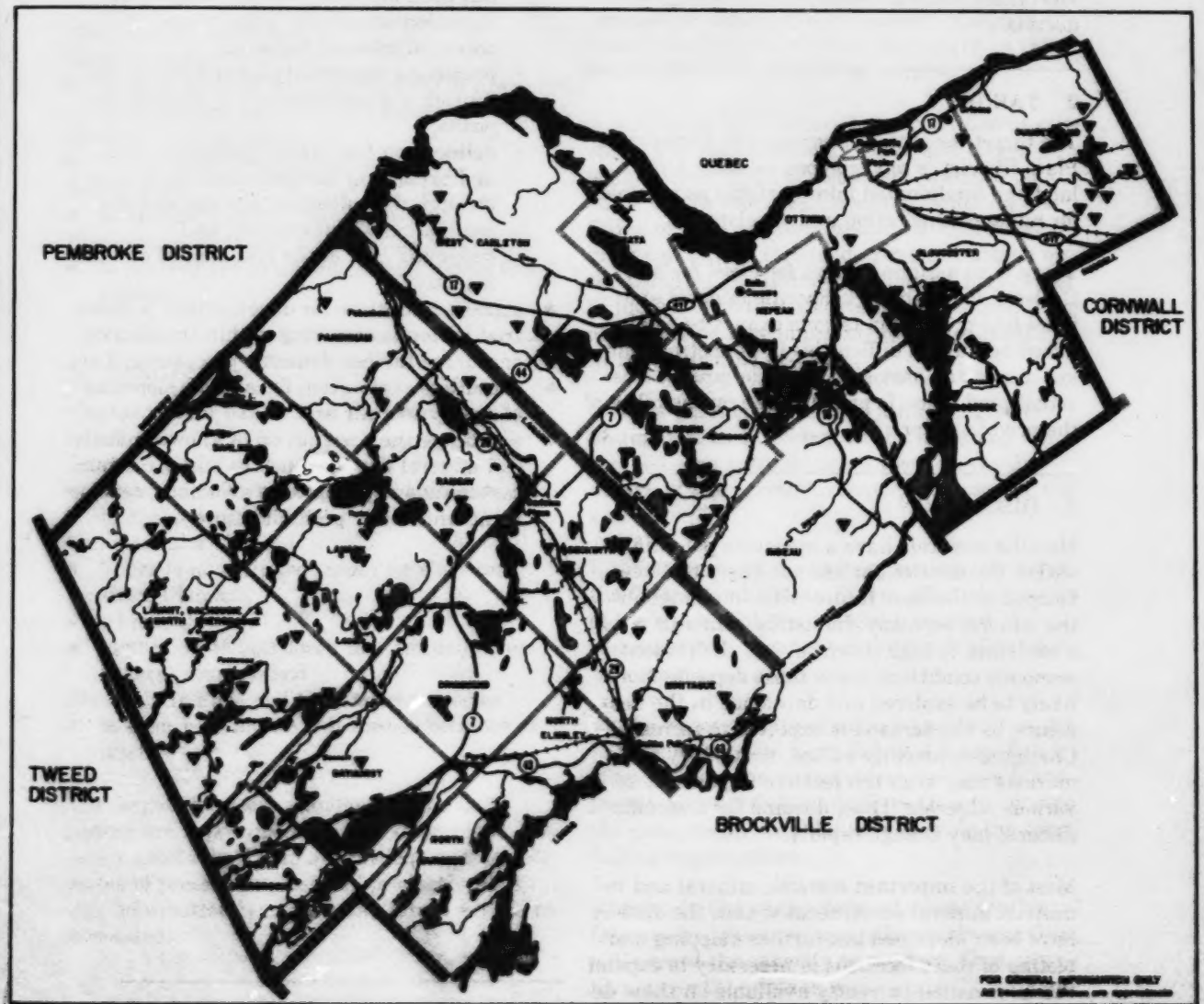
MINERALS AND MINERAL AGGREGATE

LEGEND

- Mineral resource area
  - ca — calcium carbonate
  - gf — graphite
  - ss — silica sand
- Mineral aggregate area (Class 1, 2 and 3 sand and gravel)
- Bedrock area
- Licensed pit or quarry

Note:

1. The aggregate boundaries indicate potential resources not definite extraction sites. Actual production areas to be protected will be determined by each municipality through its official plan policies and by-laws.



MAP 3

C: minerals and fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral resources in Carleton Place District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

There is no assigned target for fossil fuels in Carleton Place District. Specific mineral and fossil fuel production targets cannot be established because of difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing potential and because actual production is primarily a responsibility of the private sector.

3. DISCUSSION

Metallic minerals have a moderate potential within the district but are not likely to be developed in the near future without change in the mineral economy. Industrial minerals have a moderate to high potential and the present economic conditions make these deposits more likely to be explored and developed in the near future, as the demand is expected to increase. Changing commodity values, technology and markets may alter the relative importance of various minerals. Thus, demand for a specific mineral may change rapidly.

Most of the important metallic mineral and industrial mineral occurrences within the district have been identified but further mapping and testing of these locations is necessary to expand the information currently available on these deposits (map 3).

4. STRATEGY

- encourage mineral exploration by:
  - ensuring that lands will not be removed from staking until the mineral potential has been assessed and encouraging designation on private lands to protect potential mineral deposits,
  - promoting the orderly identification, definition and development of mineral deposits,
  - delineating favourable geological areas and expanding the geoscience data base through the collection, storage and dissemination of information, and
  - supplying part of the risk capital and tax incentives;
- support initiatives for development of industrial minerals occurring within the district;
- encourage further domestic processing of ore;
- encourage exploration for and development of energy sources; and
- encourage the designation of known industrial mineral deposits such as silica, calcium carbonate and graphite to avoid any development which may prohibit future use.

D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing

- to meet demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Commercial Fishing

- to maintain a viable industry;

Bait Fishing

- to maintain current production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to prevent the extinction of any native fish species.

2. TARGETS

The targets for fisheries in Carleton Place District are:

Sport Fishing

- to provide 600,000 recreation opportunities by the year 2000.

Commercial Fishing

- There is no assigned target for Carleton Place District.

Bait Fishing

- to provide 45,000 dozen fish annually from natural sources; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure no native fish species becomes extinct.

The targets for sport, commercial and bait fishing are based upon the best information presently available. There are inadequacies in estimates of present harvest and productivity. As this information is refined, the target will be re-evaluated.

3. DISCUSSION

Presently, over 280,000 sport fishing opportunities are provided annually with an estimated harvest of 200,000 kilograms (440,000 pounds) of fish. A sustainable sport harvest level in the order of 227,500 kilograms (501,500 pounds) is felt to be realistic for the Carleton Place District. Baitfish levels will need to increase only 15 percent to meet future targets. Although no commercial fishing target has been assigned there is an existing commercial fishery on the Ottawa River which will be maintained.

A number of factors have been identified as constraints to the fisheries resource and target achievement. High development pressure puts stress on the fisheries. Dredging, draining and filling operations often associated with development can have a serious detrimental impact on the fisheries. Shoreline development may result in increased run-off and resulting sedimentation and water quality impairment. It also results in increased fishing pressure.

In some parts of the district a high degree of eutrophication is evident in the lakes and rivers. Extreme eutrophication restricts the diversity of fish species to some of the coarser species.

Effluent from urban centres, particularly along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers affect the quality of the water. The control and treatment of stormwater and municipal sewage is of particular concern.

As the water quality of some lakes declines, an imbalance between sport fish and coarse fish often results. The attractiveness of these lakes for recreational fishing declines thus increasing the pressure on other lakes to provide the sport fishing opportunities.

Ultimately the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other coldwater fish will exceed the capacity to produce. That situation currently exists in some areas. To mitigate this situation coldwater fisheries resources have to be protected and where necessary rehabilitated.

The water levels along the Rideau and Mississippi Rivers as well as some of their tributaries are controlled through the use of dams. Various uses of the water resource have led to conflicting demands on the levels to be maintained. Manipulation of the water levels can have an adverse effect on fish communities (e.g. lowering the water levels after spawning period reduces production).

The growth of aquatic weeds in such areas is viewed by landowners and recreationists as undesirable and various methods of removing the weeds are employed. Unregulated weed harvesting is viewed by the ministry as a potential detriment to management of the fisheries resources, since valuable spawning or brood rearing areas could be destroyed.

In order to assess the contribution to the sport fisheries targets made by each of the waterbodies in the district and to assist in directing the fisheries program, a classification system has been developed. This system is based on trophic status, angling pressure, boating and environmental impact factors among others.

Three classes are identified. Trophy Fisheries, (Class 1) are waters that should be managed for high quality angling by virtue of a catch rate above two fish per day, or a specific trophy species and a wilderness type atmosphere. Only a limited number of lakes will fall into this category.

Principal Fisheries, (Class 2) are waters that are managed primarily for a good angling experience with other recreational values secondary. A catch target of 1.5 fish per day for all sport fish combined would be desirable. Development ceilings may have to be imposed to maintain this quality.

General Recreation, (Class 3) identifies waters that provide a broad range of water related recreational experiences including fishing opportunities. The angling quality is modest; harvest per day is about 0.1 for sport fish and 6.0 for yellow perch and panfish (map 4).

4. STRATEGY

- achieve fisheries objectives firstly, through the maintenance of naturally occurring fish populations and secondly, through artificial stocking of waterbodies;
- determine the level of fish populations required to meet the targets within the initial period of the plan;
- undertake surveys to establish base data on habitat and fish populations. This data will be revised on a five year basis. Based on these surveys, the ministry will assess the potential of lakes and streams to support fish populations which will contribute to sport fishing opportunities;
- maintain, develop and, where necessary, rehabilitate the fisheries resource. A rehabilitation program will be developed which will:
  - reduce stresses such as habitat degradation and overharvesting through habitat protection and improvement as well as through enforcement. Enforcement may include harvest controls, season limitation, and impoundment of illegal equipment,
  - undertake habitat protection through plan review by identifying ministry concerns to municipalities, and through co-operation with local conservation authorities, other agencies and private landowners,
  - create spawning areas, where necessary, to improve the habitat, and
  - select coldwater lakes and streams for stocking with salmonids (i.e. rainbow and brook trout) until the fish population becomes self-sustaining or the stream ceases to be a coldwater stream;
- liaise with the local conservation authorities and with Parks Canada to achieve favourable regulation of water levels along the Mississippi and Rideau River systems as the manipulation of waters and flows is critical to fisheries;
- prepare a district fisheries management plan which will identify the means of achieving specific resource management objectives for the fisheries resources;
- recommend to the municipalities that fisheries concerns be recognized by establishing appropriate mechanisms in official plans and zoning by-laws. In the interim, development proposals will be reviewed on an individual basis to determine the impact on the fisheries resources;
- identify and manage waterbodies according to the district fisheries classification system. The ministry will then negotiate appropriate controls with the Ministry of the Environment to ensure that respective objectives may be met;

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

FISHERIES

LEGEND

Sport Fisheries

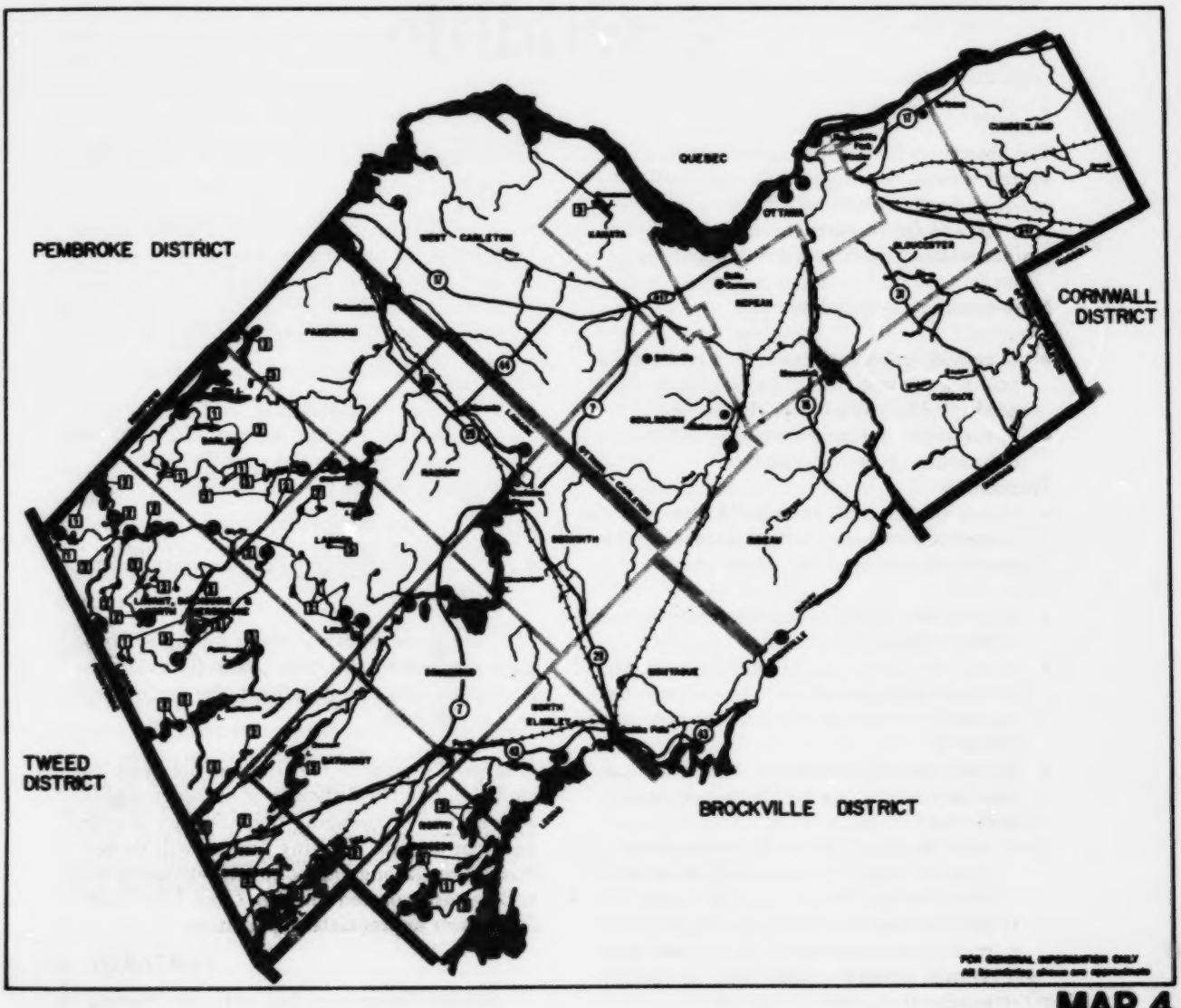
Coldwater species

- lake
- stream

Cool and warmwater species

- lake
- 1 Class 1 waterbodies
- 2 Class 2 waterbodies
- 3 Class 3 waterbodies

- Commercial Fisheries
- Special area (pickerel spawning)



MAP 4

- endeavour to maintain the wilderness experience associated with Perch and Lavant Long Lakes, waterbodies surrounded almost entirely by Crown land, through consultation with all services before ministry activities are undertaken;
- maintain at current level, the commercial fishery concentrated along the Ottawa River, in the initial period of the plan; and
- protect the baitfish population by controlling the number of licences issued and through enforcement in order to prevent overharvesting and to ensure an optimum supply throughout the season.

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting
- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents; and
- to maintain the contribution to the economy of hunting by non-residents;

Trapping
- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types; and

Other Uses
- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The targets for wildlife in Carleton Place District are:

Hunting
- to provide by the year 2000, 133,000 opportunities for hunting recreation per annum, including 17,000 opportunities for big game hunting, 62,000 opportunities for small game hunting and 54,000 opportunities for waterfowl hunting;

Trapping
- to manage populations of wild fur-bearers, such that an average harvest of 27,000 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000 while maintaining the present species diversity; and

Other Uses
- to ensure no native wildlife species becomes extinct.

The targets for hunting and trapping are based upon the best information presently available. As this information is refined, the targets will be re-evaluated.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been included due to the difficulty of measuring this activity and of assessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

3. DISCUSSION

Present wildlife use levels constitute 53 percent of the target for big game hunting opportunities, 65 percent for small game hunting, 58 percent for waterfowl hunting and 100 percent of the fur harvest target. The district also provides the opportunity to harvest bullfrogs and wild rice. These small-scale but highly valued activities will be monitored and will continue to be considered in the management program.

The emphasis of the wildlife program in Carleton Place District will be, in order of importance, big game (deer and moose), waterfowl, small game (upland game mammals and birds), fur-bearers and bullfrogs.

With a reasonable amount of management effort it is possible to achieve all assigned targets. However, this will require the continued availability of private land both as a source of wildlife habitat and as a base for wildlife recreation and an improvement in the quantity and quality of wildlife habitat. Ministry efforts must focus on these two areas.

Among the factors to address are access restrictions on private land, municipal by-laws governing the discharging of firearms, changes in rural land use patterns that affect the distribution and population of wildlife species and the reduction of habitat as a result of urban encroachments.

Wetlands provide habitat for waterfowl, furbearers and moose as well as non-game animals. As the amount of wetland area is decreasing within the district, it is considered important to maintain existing wetlands. Fluctuations in water levels can adversely affect wetland habitat and the wildlife species associated with these areas.

In addition to meeting the formal targets the district will have to respond, as in the past, to many enquiries and requests for assistance that relate to nuisance animals (e.g. squirrels and skunks in residences, flooding by beavers). It may be possible to reduce this present workload by improving the information service now provided residents and trappers.

4. STRATEGY

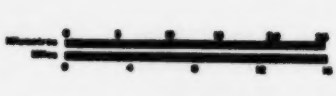
- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify endangered, threatened or rare species and significant populations of wildlife species (both non-game and game) and protect or manage them if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives and targets;
- work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- work with other agencies such as the Rideau Valley, Mississippi Valley and South Nation River Conservation Authorities to achieve mutual objectives by ensuring the continued availability of public lands for wildlife recreation;
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- prepare an effective information and education program relating to wildlife;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game) and non-consumptive uses and which enhance social benefits and tourism;
- provide habitat management consulting services to landowners;
- enter into agreements with property owners to ensure habitat on private land is protected;
- encourage the maintenance or development of access to private lands;
- maintain ministry access and encourage the retention of municipal access to lands important for wildlife uses;
- provide enforcement of the *Game and Fish Act* sufficient to maintain wildlife populations;
- manage the wildlife resource through habitat manipulation. The ministry will assess the available habitat and existing wildlife populations to determine more accurately the scope of the program required in order to maintain viable populations of game species;
- prepare management plans for all important wildlife habitats;
- endeavour to protect and maintain all existing deer wintering areas within the district (map 5). The maintenance of deer wintering areas is considered critical to the continued presence of deer in the district. On Crown lands and on other ministry managed

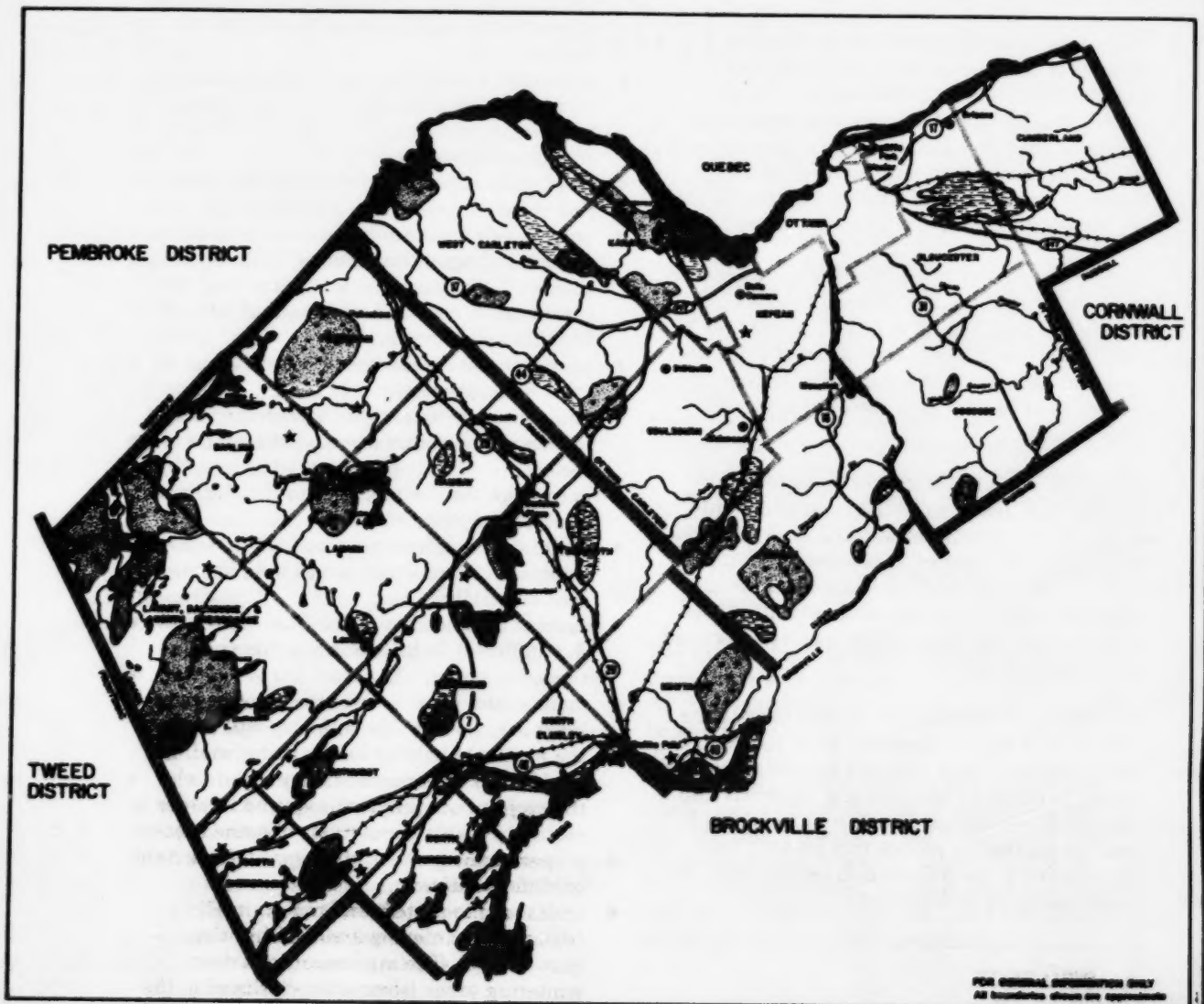
CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

WILDLIFE

LEGEND

- Deer winter concentration area
- Special area (osprey nest, heronry)
- Waterfowl habitat
- Wetland





MAP 5

lands, activities will be carried out in such a way as not to conflict with the presence of deer;
- manage resources within deer winter concentration areas to meet the needs of deer including supplementary feeding, browse cutting, trail packing and predator control; vegetation will be managed in accordance with approved management plans;
- endeavour to reduce the conflict between deer and urban encroachment by developing suitable habitat on public lands and by agreements with private landowners for wildlife management on their lands. Wildlife management programs may be undertaken on higher class agricultural lands at the request of the owner and with the agreement of a representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- identify and seek to protect, in co-operation with municipalities, other agencies and private landowners, significant wetland areas within the district;
- negotiate with private landowners to enter into agreements for specific wetland management;
- work with interest groups such as local game clubs and Ducks Unlimited (Canada) to protect and develop wetland areas suitable for waterfowl and other wildlife species. Negotiations will be carried out with the local conservation authorities and with Parks Canada to ensure optimum water levels for wildlife are maintained along those waterways which are artificially regulated;
- advocate the controlled harvest of wildlife species on both public and private lands to prevent an over-concentration which might lead to nuisance animal occurrences;
- take specific control action where wildlife destroys domestic animals or where wolves and coyotes harass deer in wintering areas;
- manage bullfrog populations to ensure protection of the species while allowing for reasonable harvest of the resource. Commercial harvest will be controlled by licence; and
- administer the commercial harvest of wild rice by licence under the *Wild Rice Harvesting Act* and ensure through enforcement that viable stands are maintained.

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are:

Protection
- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation
- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation
- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism
- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visistors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial parks system in Carleton Place District are:

Protection
- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features in Carleton Place District which contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;
- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features in Carleton Place District which contribute to the representation of each vegetative site type in the twenty-six site districts in southern Ontario;

- **Historical Resources** to protect provincially significant landscape-related prehistorical and historical resources which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Carleton Place District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to provincial parks in Carleton Place District:

  Day Use

  142,400 swimming opportunities
  230,200 picnicking opportunities

  Extended Use

  157,200 camping opportunities.

3. DISCUSSION

The objectives and targets stated above are normally achieved through establishing provincial parks of the six different classes (wilderness, nature reserve, historical, natural environment, waterway and recreation) and through zoning and managing these parks according to the appropriate planning and management policies.

In Carleton Place District there are four existing parks. Murphys Point Provincial Park is classified as a natural environment park while the others (Silver Lake, Fitzroy and Rideau River) are recreation class provincial parks. Each of these parks contributes to the district's provincial park targets as described on the following pages. Two areas of land acquired in the past for park purposes are held as park reserves — Mouth of Tay and Kilmarnock. Each is small and could contribute marginally at best to any provincial park targets.

a. Protection

For planning purposes the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario has been divided into three components — earth science, life science and historical resources. A framework has been developed for each component which classifies the land-based natural and cultural resources of the province into geological environments, vegetation site types and historical themes. The objective is to eventually identify and protect a representative example of each of these units.

These earth and life science features and historical resources fit within the broader framework of areas of natural and scientific interest.

Areas of natural and scientific interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They may vary in level of significance. The most significant areas may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective. These are listed in figures 1, 2 and 3 and are shown on map 6.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public lands managed by the ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the ministry to acquire this land, or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional features not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage. A number of sites have been identified but further inventory is required.

Carleton Place District contains features representing at least thirteen earth science environments (figure 1). Murphys Point Provincial Park has two proposed nature reserve zones one of which protects a representative section across the Precambrian bedrock ridges which form the park. While no nature reserve zones are proposed for Fitzroy Provincial Park, it contains a number of earth science features including the only occurrences of two rock types in the park system (better examples exist on private and public lands outside the park), and good examples of fluvial landforms such as terraces associated with former high levels of the Ottawa River. Other sites outside the park system which have been identified in the Carleton Place District are listed in figure 1. Many of these were identified during a survey of geological sites and features commissioned by the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton in 1975. Many of these sites are on public land and their protection is already ensured or can be achieved through negotiation with the agency which owns or controls the land. Other sites are on

FIGURE 1 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION IN CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

Geological Environment	Representation in Existing Parks	Other Sites
Precambrian		
Helikian Grenvillian Island Arcs, Sedimentary Basins and Continental Drift	Murphys Point	Kingdon lead mine Carp Precambrian
Paleozoic		
Late Cambrian-Early Ordovician Marine Nearshore	Fitzroy(1)	Hogs Back Falls Highway 17 quarry (Rockcliffe formation) Queensway roadcut (Nepean sandstone) Campbells quarry Eagleson Corners (Nepean chaotic sandstone) Queensway Extension (Nepean sandstone) Shirley's Bay stromatolites Constance Creek-Ottawa River stromatolites Regional Road 4 fossils Jock River stromatolites Katimavik (March sandstone) Eagleson Corners fossil site
Middle Ordovician Marine Carbonate Platform	Fitzroy(1)	Highway 17 fossils Kippewa Drive (Eastview limestone) Victoria Island (Ottawa limestone) Francon quarry (Ottawa formation) Carp River stromatolites Stapledon quarries Pakenham Bridge outcrops St. Laurent-Montreal Road (Eastview limestone)
Late Ordovician Orogenic Deltaic and Marine	—	Sawmill Creek (Billings shale) Hawthorne Road quarries (Carlsbad shales) Green Creek (Billings shale) Alta Vista (Billings/Carlsbad contact) McCarthy Road quarry
Pleistocene		
(sequence of environments is not clearly defined for eastern Ontario)	Fitzroy(1) Rideau River(1) Murphys Point(1)	Green Creek(2) Mer Bleu Bog(2) Twin Elm moraine North Gower drumlin field Snow Road Station esker Sarsfield-Bearbrook esker
Recent		
Includes existing landforms which represent processes associated with geological environments throughout time		
Tectonic Landforms	Murphys Point(1)	Evidence of past tectonism is widespread. Modern tectonism is represented by the frequent minor earthquakes associated with the Ottawa Valley fault system.
Mass Wasted Landforms	Fitzroy(1) Murphys Point(1)	Green Creek (clay slumping) Talus slopes, landslide scars etc. are scattered throughout the district
Glacial Landforms	Murphys Point(1)	Sarsfield-Bearbrook esker Twin Elm moraine North Gower drumlin field Snow Road Station esker
Aeolian Landforms	—	Constance Bay Sand Hills(2)
Marine/Lacustrine Landforms	—	Green Creek clays
Fluvial Landforms	Fitzroy(1)	Mer Bleue(2) Fluvial landforms are common, especially along the Ottawa River
Karst Landforms	—	Immature karst features occur on the Smiths Falls limestone plain Can be better represented in other districts

(1) Features in park but not within an existing or proposed nature reserve zone
(2) Site of special significance
Derived from Eastern Region Provincial Parks System Plan, 1981.

private land and their protection will require negotiation with the landowners. Most earth science features are not very fragile and protection measures need not preclude many other land uses.

Two sites which are considered to be highly significant (Mer Bleue Bog and Green Creek Valley) are largely protected through ownership by and management policies of the National Capital Commission. Mer Bleue represents an abandoned Ottawa River channel and contains characteristic fluvial features. Green Creek has cut down through Champlain Sea sediments which contain fossils of organisms which lived in the Ottawa area some 10,000 years ago. A third highly significant site, the Constance Bay Sand Hills, is partially protected by virtue of an agreement forest.

The life science framework divides Ontario into eight site regions each of which is subdivided into a number of site districts, areas containing similar landform patterns. The Carleton Place District contains parts of four site districts (5-11, 6-10, 6-11, 6-12) in two site regions. All of these site districts are shared with one or more Ministry of Natural Resources administrative district. Figure 2 shows the extent to which the district's provincial parks and the other sites

FIGURE 2 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION IN CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

Site District and Soil Material	Representation in Existing Parks	Other Sites
Site District 5-11	Silver Lake(1)	No sites identified to date. Pembroke, Bancroft and Tweed Districts share the site district with Carleton Place
Site District 6-10		
Rock	Murphys Point	Considerable potential for additional sites. Representation is also provided by parks in Brockville and Napanee Districts
Sand	—	Some potential
Loam	Murphys Point	Some potential for additional representation
Clay	—	Little opportunity for representation
Organic	Murphys Point	Bobs Lake Mill Bay peat forest
Site District 6-11		
Rock	—	Marlborough Forest Burnt Lands Alvar(2)
Sand	—	
Loam	—	
Clay	—	
Organic	—	Numogate Mud Lake Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog(2) Stewart Lake Swamp Richmond Fen(2)
Site District 6-12	Fitzroy(1)	
Rock	—	South Gloucester Forest Shirleys Bay
Sand	—	Constance Bay Sand Hills(2)
Loam	—	South Gloucester Forest
Clay	—	Cody Creek Black Maple Forest(2)
Organic	—	Mud Pond Mer Bleue(2)

(1) Poor to fair representation only, no nature reserves proposed
(2) Site of special significance
Derived from Eastern Region Provincial Parks files.

which have been identified can contribute to representing vegetation on different soil types in each of the site districts. Only Murphys Point park contains any substantial area of natural vegetation.

The portion of site district 5-11 within Carleton Place District is essentially the Precambrian Shield area lying north of Highway 7. To date, no sites have been identified within the district.

Site district 6-10 corresponds with the Frontenac Axis, roughly the portion of the Precambrian Shield lying south of Highway 7 and extending to the Thousand Islands area. There are three natural environment class parks in the site district: Murphys Point, Charleston Lake (Brockville District) and Frontenac (Napanee District). Together these parks represent the vegetation types of the site district rather well. The master plan for Murphys Point Provincial Park designates two nature reserve zones which contain natural vegetation on rock, loam and organic soils. One other site has been identified in Carleton Place District.

Site district 6-11 is the physiographic unit known as the Smiths Falls limestone plain. It extends in a northeast-southwest direction along the eastern edge of the Precambrian Shield and is characterized by its thin soils over flat-lying limestone bedrock. There are no provincial parks within the site district. Six areas of natural and scientific interest have been identified of which three are of special significance. The Burnt Lands Alvar, an area of thinly soiled limestone pavement with unusual vegetation, is the northernmost alvar in eastern Ontario. It is partly Crown land and is partly privately owned. Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog is part of a wetland complex which forms the headwaters for Cody Creek. It is all privately owned. The Richmond Fen is similarly part of a larger wetland complex extending south from Richmond. The fen lies within the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Forest land acquisition area and much of it has already been acquired by the regional municipality.

Site district 6-12 is the large physiographic unit extending east from the Smiths Falls limestone plain to the Ottawa River. It is characterized by deeper soils — loams on unsorted glacial tills and sands and clays deposited in the Champlain Sea which covered the entire site district from 8 to 10 thousand years ago. Sand deposits are especially common along the Ottawa River. Both Fitzroy and Rideau River Provincial Parks are located within the site district but neither has undisturbed areas of natural vegetation.

Seven areas of natural and scientific interest have been identified. Three of these have special significance. The Constance Bay Sand Hills is largely owned by West Carleton Township (Torbolton Ward) and is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Rare plants occur on the Sand Hills which appear to have persisted in this area since a warm dry climatic period some 5,000 years ago. The dunes which make up the Sand Hills also are of geological significance. The Cody Creek Black Maple Forest is a relatively small privately owned forest stand of 20 hectares (50 acres) near Pakenham. It is one of the most northerly localities for black maple in Ontario. Mer Bleue is arguably Ontario's best known bog having been well-studied over a long period of time. It is one of the largest raised bogs in southern Ontario and contains several rare plant species. As noted earlier, much of the bog is owned by the National Capital Commission but the east end is privately owned.

The report entitled *A Topical Organization of Ontario History* and a subsequent status report prepared by the former Ministry of Culture and Recreation organize Ontario's land-based history into themes, sub-themes and segments. Figure 3 outlines the relevance of these themes to the Carleton Place District and the extent to which the existing parks and other agencies and sites represent them.

Fitzroy Provincial Park contains some resources associated with settlement of the Fitzroy area and the timber trade. Two historical zones are proposed to protect the Shirreff homesite and the pioneer graveyard. Other significant historical resources are located in the surrounding countryside. The protection of resources outside the park, such as the remains of the Chats Falls timber slide on land owned by Ontario Hydro, will require the co-operation of other agencies and individuals.

Murphys Point Provincial Park has several old mica mines which have been designated a historical zone in the draft master plan. They provide excellent representation on the south Precambrian Shield of the small scale mining subtheme. The park also represents to some extent the themes of early settlement and rural life.

Rideau River and Silver Lake Provincial Parks lack any significant historical resources but still

FIGURE 3 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST — HISTORICAL RESOURCES REPRESENTATION IN CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

Theme	Representation in Existing parks	Other Sites
Early Post-glacial Immigrants	—	A few sites in the Rideau Lakes area
Environmental Frontiersmen	Murphys Point(1)	Rideau Lakes area
Indigenous Settlers, Traders and Potters	—	Rideau Lakes area
Indigenous Peoples Farming Societies	—	Scattered sites in Ottawa-Carleton and the Rideau Lakes area
Northern Hunters and Fishers	—	No known sites but the groups likely used river systems such as the Madawaska
Post-contact Tribes and Bands	—	Scattered sites, especially along waterways and inland in the eastern part of Ottawa-Carleton
Fur Trade	Fitzroy(2)	Ottawa River (all known resources are on the Quebec shore)
Alienation of the Land	Fitzroy Murphys Point	Survey patterns throughout the district
Early Settlement	Fitzroy Murphys Point	Military settlements: Perth, Carleton Place, Lanark
Rural Life	Fitzroy Murphys Point	—
Forest Industry	Fitzroy	Victoria Island (Chats Falls)
Mining	Murphys Point	Mica Mines Conservation Area(2)
Early Manufacturing	—	Mill of Kintail(4) Long Island Mill(3) Heron Mills
Transportation and Integration of Economies and Communities	Fitzroy Murphys Point (Rideau Waterway)	McMartin House(5) Rideau Canal(6) Early railways
Military	—	Rideau Canal(6)
Recreation and Conservation	Rideau River(1) Silver Lake(1)	Rideau Canal(6)
Religion and Education	Fitzroy (pioneer graveyard)	Innisville and District Museum Old Schoolhouses, churches and graveyards throughout district

(1) Features in park but no historical zone is proposed
(2) Resources lie outside the park boundary but may be interpreted in the park
(3) Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
(4) Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
(5) Ontario Heritage Foundation
(6) Parks Canada

*Derived from **A Topical Organisation of Ontario History** (1972) as revised 1978.*

can provide a setting for interpreting themes represented by resources located outside the parks. Other agencies in the district also are involved in protecting land-based historical resources and interpreting them to the public. Notable among these are the conservation authorities (Mississippi Valley and Rideau Valley) and Parks Canada (Rideau Canal). Most of the historical themes require additional research to identify and evaluate resources on lands outside the existing provincial park system.

b. Heritage Appreciation

Establishing wilderness, natural environment and waterway provincial parks or park zones in the different site regions and site districts is the principal means of representing the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario. Opportunities to explore and appreciate these landscapes then can be provided through a variety of self-use facilities and visitor services programs.

Of the four site districts located partially within the Carleton Place District only two are represented by natural environment parks. Bon Echo Provincial Park (Tweed District) is situated within site district 5-11 and site 6-10 is represented by Murphys Point, Charleston Lake (Brockville District) and Frontenac (Napanee District) Provincial Parks. The other two site districts, 6-11 and 6-12, will not be represented as no suitable land base has been identified having provincially significant resources and of the size required for establishment of natural environment parks.

Carleton Place District does not possess suitable resources for either a wilderness class park or a waterway class park.

In Fitzroy Provincial Park, the visitor services program emphasizes self-use facilities such as an information board, trails and displays. Murphys Point Provincial Park has the natural resources to interpret small scale mining and agriculture on the south Precambrian Shield. These themes will be interpreted for the visitor by a combination of self-use interpretive facilities such as an extensive trail system and amphitheatre programming. Rideau River Provincial Park lacks the natural resources to interpret the Rideau waterway and will provide only limited interpretation of the park environment through self-use facilities. Silver Lake Provincial Park has no major historical themes and its limited land base and physical resources preclude much visitor services programming other than limited self-use facilities to interpret geology and ecology on the south Precambrian Shield.

The ministry co-operates with other agencies engaged in the interpretation of natural and cultural resources. For example, Parks Canada presents evening programs interpreting the Rideau Canal in Murphys Point and Rideau River Provincial Parks.

c. Recreation and Tourism

The targets for recreation and tourism are expressed in terms of opportunities to swim, picnic and camp in provincial parks. These activities have been chosen because of their popularity and because facility requirements and space standards for them can be calculated. In setting the targets it has been assumed that provincial parks in southern Ontario will continue to provide the same average annual per capita supply of opportunities as they did in 1976. It also is assumed that urban residents will travel for as long as two hours to picnic or swim and up to three hours to camp overnight in a provincial park. The targets shown in figure 4 are the total number of opportunities required by the year 2000 in provincial parks within the Carleton Place District. Also shown is the existing supply and any additional requirements in terms of both opportunities and facilities (metres of beach, number of picnic tables, number of campsites).

Existing facilities provided by the district's four provincial parks meet 46 percent of the swimming target, 74 percent of the picnicking target and 129 percent of the camping target. The requirement of an additional 325 metres of beach and 160 picnic tables by the year 2000 can be partially accommodated by expansion of facilities in the existing parks. There is potential for developing more beach at Fitzroy Provincial Park and picnicking facilities can be expanded in both Fitzroy and Murphys Point Provincial Parks.

At the present time, Rideau River and Fitzroy Provincial Park beaches are not overused but each year other public beaches further downstream in the Ottawa area are closed due to water pollution. At these times an increase in the use of the provincial parks is experienced. However, due to the distance from the City of Ottawa, 50 kilometres (30 miles), the increase is not as great as might be expected.

The two park reserves, Kilmarnock and Mouth of Tay are considered unsuitable for development as provincial parks. However, they do contribute to meeting the open space objective of the CORTS (Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn) corridor.

Co-operation, program co-ordination and exchange of information with other agencies, local groups and individuals providing outdoor re-

FIGURE 4 RECREATION AND TOURISM TARGETS, EXISTING SUPPLY AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS — CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

	Day Use				Extended Use	
	Swimming opportunities	Metres of beach	Picknicking opportunities	Picnic tables	Camping opportunities	Campsites
Target (year 2000)	142,400	—	230,200	—	157,200	—
Existing Supply (1980)						
Fitzroy	20,457	150	45,276	125	63,954	251
Murphys Point	6,422	55	14,488	40	48,412	190
Rideau River	24,454	320	89,827	248	47,138	185
Silver Lake	15,064	186	21,732	60	43,825	172
Total	66,397	711	171,323	473	203,329	798
New opportunities required for year 2000 (rounded figures)	76,000	325	58,900	160	0	0
Available potential						
Fitzroy	15,684	115	3,984	11	16,307	64
Murphys Point	2,300	20	2,897	8	25,480	100
Rideau River	0	0	0	0	9,427	37
Silver Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,984	135	6,881	19	51,214	201
Target Variance (rounded figures)	-58,000	-190	-52,000	-140	+97,300	+380

*Derived from **Eastern Region Provincial Parks System Plan**, 1981.*

creation services is an ongoing function of the ministry which is expected to increase in importance over the next few years. This helps to prevent unnecessary duplication of services or program conflicts.

Map 6 shows the location of existing provincial parks and includes as areas of natural and scientific interest those earth science, life science and historical resources presently identified.

4. STRATEGY

a. Protection

- continue to search for areas of natural and scientific interest which adequately represent earth science, life science and historical resources of the Carleton Place District;
- consult with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture on matters of historical and archaeological research and planning;
- continue to evaluate sites identified in the Carleton Place District for comparison with other sites across the province to ensure the most complete and highest quality representation of the natural and cultural landscape;
- seek the protection of the earth and life science features of the seven sites identified as having special significance. These are: Burnt Lands Alvar, Cody Creek Black Maple Forest, Constance Bay Sand Hills, Green Creek Valley, Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog, Mer Bleue Bog, and Richmond Fen; and
- endeavour to conserve and protect other significant natural and cultural sites through co-ordinated ministry programs and special arrangements with other agencies and private individuals.

b. Heritage Appreciation

- implement visitor services plans for the four provincial parks in the district in accordance with the *Regional Visitors Services Plan*; and
- co-operate with Parks Canada, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission, the Rideau Valley and Mississippi Valley Conservation Authorities and other public agencies and tourist associations in promoting the natural heritage values of the Carleton Place District. Special emphasis will be placed on the two site districts (6-11 and 6-12) not represented by natural environment class parks. This will include identifying and maintaining an up to date registry of areas of natural and scientific interest.

c. Recreation and Tourism

- retain within the provincial parks system and continue to operate the four existing

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT

PROVINCIAL PARKS AND RECREATION

LEGEND

Existing provincial park

Class

- ne — natural environment
- r — recreation

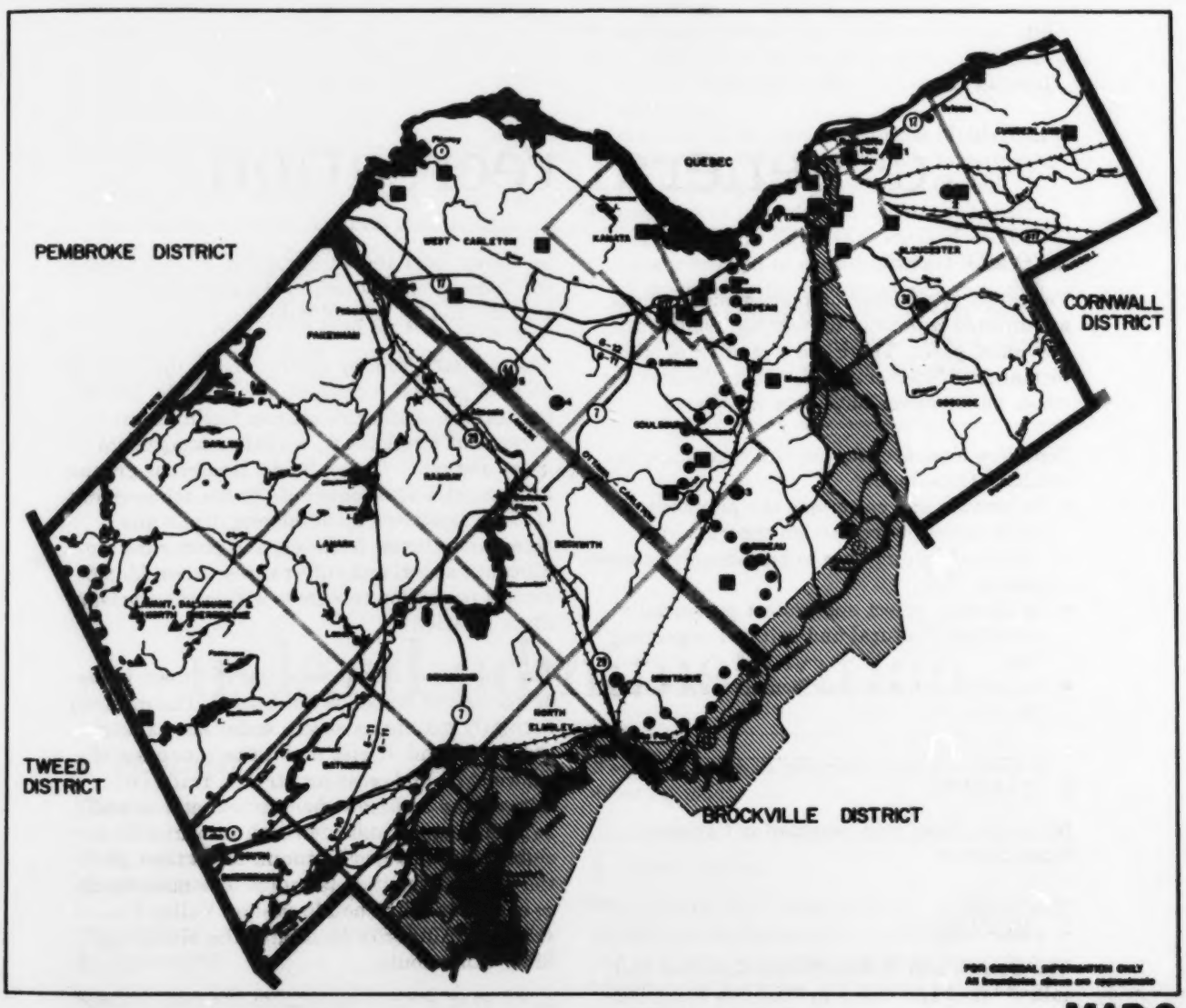
Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

- ■ Earth science
- ● Life science
- ★ Historical/ cultural

Site of Special Significance

1 Green Creek Valley
2 Mer Bleue Bog
3 Richmond Fen
4 Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog
5 Burnt Lands Alvar
6 Cody Creek Black Maple Forest
7 Constance Bay Sand Hills

- Major trail
- Access point (MNR)
- Site region/ site district boundary
- Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor



MAP 6

parks — Fitzroy, Murphys Point, Rideau River and Silver Lake;
- monitor demand for swimming, picnicking and camping opportunities through the continued use of user surveys;
- increase swimming and picnicking facilities in the existing parks if warranted by user demand and investigate alternative ways of fully meeting the swimming and picnicking targets;
- manage the Kilmarnock and Mouth of Tay properties as Crown land open space in support of the CORTS objectives. The properties will be withdrawn from staking and the removal of aggregates will not be permitted;
- implement marketing plans for the four provincial parks in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation. Murphys Point and Fitzroy will emphasize camping and Rideau River and Silver Lake will emphasize day use activities; and
- co-operate with other agencies, organizations and individuals providing outdoor recreation services to promote tourism in the district.

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVES

The ministry's recreation management efforts are directed primarily to hunting, fishing and provincial parks. There are a number of other recreation related activities of the ministry for which no objectives have been developed.

Tentative objectives for general recreation in southern Ontario are:
- to provide and encourage the provision of a wide variety of recreation opportunities ranging from day use to back-country experiences;
- to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism.

2. TARGETS

No targets have been assigned in Carleton Place District.

3. DISCUSSION

The Ottawa and Rideau Rivers shoreline and inland lakes and rivers in Carleton Place District are important recreation and tourism resources which contribute to the local economy. It is part of the ministry's objective to provide on Crown land and encourage on private land, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries.

The ministry directly contributes to the achievement of general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities on agreement forest lands, wildlife management areas and other Crown lands. Numerous groups and agencies also contribute to the achievement of these objectives by developing trails and other recreational facilities, and protecting significant natural and cultural resources. Map 6 depicts recreation resources within the Carleton Place District.

The amount of recreational use of Crown lands or agreement forests is not known. The ministry currently maintains eleven water access points on Crown land. It also maintains a number of snowmobile and cross-country ski trails on Crown land and agreement forest land as well as providing assistance to area snowmobile clubs to develop and maintain trails through the winter recreation program. The ministry in co-operation with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority maintains the Mississippi River canoe route.

The ministry often identifies or is made aware of by other agencies or individuals, sites of local natural and cultural signficance. While these

sites may not be critical to specific ministry programs it is recognized that they may be highly valued by local citizens and organizations and may contribute to the quality of life in the community. The Carleton Place District maintains an information file on these special areas to which it refers during the planning and development of ministry programs which might adversely affect the significant features of such sites. This information is available upon request to landowners and other concerned individuals and groups as well as to agencies such as Ontario Hydro, pipeline companies, local governments and consulting firms. Such individuals and groups are encouraged to conserve and protect these features. The identification and documentation of these sites is an ongoing process.

4. STRATEGY

- retain existing access points on Crown land and develop new access points on Otty, Black, Farren, Patterson, Christie and Bennett Lakes as funds for their construction and maintenance become available;
- encourage municipalities and other agencies to provide public access to water where there is insufficient Crown land for this purpose. Possible suitable lands may include unopened road allowances, municipal road rights-of-way and lands acquired through subdivision agreements or other means;
- maintain the area known as the Baird picnic site;
- develop other public recreation areas on Crown land as user demand requires, consistent with other ministry programs and with municipal support;
- maintain existing Crown land winter and summer trails;
- assist groups and agencies through the granting of permission to develop recreational trails on appropriate public lands;
- develop and manage trails on county forest lands subject to county approval and consistent with the objectives of other ministry programs;
- maintain contact with local trail clubs, and provide advice on the development of facilities by these and other suppliers of general recreation;
- continue to co-operate with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority to maintain the Mississippi River canoe route; and
- continue to identify and document locally and regionally significant natural and cultural sites and to encourage their protection through integrated ministry program planning and through co-operation with landowners, municipal governments and other concerned individuals and groups.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

2. TARGETS

Specific land administration targets have not been developed for the Carleton Place District. To a very great extent, this administrative activity operates to serve other Ministry of Natural Resources programs and the needs of other agencies.

3. DISCUSSION

The ministry has a responsibility to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters and to ensure with other agencies through participation in planning, the co-ordinated use of all lands and waters. With respect to Crown lands, the ministry has a custodianship responsibility which is carried out by authorizing land use through licences, leases and permits, assert-

ing the Crown's interest in matters of unauthorized occupation, maintaining records of land grants and clarifying land claims.

The Crown retains ownership of land under the water except in a few cases where otherwise provided for in the original patent. On some waterbodies the Crown retains a shoreline reserve. The ministry administers the disposition of these lands, under certain circumstances, for public or private use. Within the Carleton Place District those portions of the Rideau River system which form the Rideau Canal are administered by the federal government.

Crown lands may be used for general recreation including camping, hunting, fishing and hiking. Extended use of Crown land, such as the establishment of recreation or hunt camps, requires some form of disposition from the ministry.

The orderly development of lands and waters will be assisted by a geographical referencing system which will include standards, Ontario Basic Maps and surveys.

Access roads are essential for resource management and extraction. To meet resource production targets, new access roads must be developed on public lands in areas which are remote or which are presently poorly served by roads. Restrictions on location, construction and maintenance of such access roads and on their use by the public may be necessary to provide remote recreation and tourism or to protect specific resources from overuse.

Access roads will be developed and maintained on public land to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources, taking into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario and other general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses.

4. STRATEGY

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land;
- administer and manage public lands and waters to contribute to the achievement of ministry and other government objectives. This may require acquisition, interim property management, disposition and regulation of unauthorized occupations. A shoreline inventory will identify those occupations which are unauthorized;
- dispose of Crown land considering the availability of suitable private land, the potential competition with the sale of private land, the potential impact on adjacent use and the policies and designations of land use in municipal official plans;
- prepare lake plans for up to twelve designated lakes within the next two years; and
- construct and maintain access roads on public lands guided by the following provincial standards:
  - access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved ministry land use plans, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region and the district,
  - access road plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation,
  - plans will take into account the requirement for public access,
  - roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use,
  - temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled,
  - access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons,
  - location of roads will consider factors such as controlling access to lakes or other areas where appropriate, and
  - all individual access road proposals will be subject to the conditions of the class environmental assessment for access road construction.

The general resource area boundaries of the Carleton Place District are broadly drawn to reflect both present ministry activities and the capability of the land base to support particular uses.

Each area is described in terms of present use and development, significant features and known problems and issues related to ministry interests. Strategies for each resource area are stated, which should be read in conjunction with the general and specific policies applying across the district.

The resource areas establish the relative importance of ministry programs in different parts of the district and the strategies provide the direction for resource management actions.

All general resource areas, lettered for identification purposes only, are shown on the map in the pocket inside the back cover.

1. AREA A

a. Description

This area comprises the northeast portion of the district and includes parts of Lanark, Darling and Lavant-Dalhousie-North Sherbrooke Townships. Crown land totals approximately 15,000 hectares (37,050 acres) of which almost 80 percent is productive forest land. Two Crown timber harvesting licences are in effect encompassing 8,260 hectares (20,400 acres) of Crown forest area. Much of the Lanark County Forest also is located in this area.

The predominant land use is forestry. General recreation activities including hunting, fishing, back-country travel and cottaging are also significant in this area. The K & P Trail, a major recreation trail managed by the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, runs through the area.

Special features include:

- major deer concentration areas; Lavant Township, Bellamy Road, Joe Lake, Clayton Lake, Dalhousie Lake
- primary fisheries; forty-two Class 2 waterbodies
- trophy fisheries; two Class 1 waterbodies, Perch Lake and Lavant Long Lake.

b. Problems and Issues

A potential for conflict between the Forestry and Wildlife programs exists due to the concentration of forestry activities and deer wintering areas.

Pressure for development on waterbodies in this area is putting increasing stress on the fisheries resource.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent This area is the most significant timber production area in the district. It also is an area of significant habitat for wildlife and fisheries. The area will be managed for resource production, specifically forest management. Forestry activities will be carried out in recognition of the requirements of the other programs. In specific areas, forestry activities will be restricted.

(ii) Discussion Within this primary forest production area are approximately 14,000 hectares (34,595 acres) of productive Crown land forests. Order-in-Council Crown timber harvesting licences have been issued to two companies allowing for an annual cut totalling 12,000 cubic metres (400,000 cubic feet). Ministry programs within this area must not compomise the availability of timber to the licencee during the agreement period.

The Lanark County Forest, an area of approximately 3,640 hectares (8,995 acres) also contributes to the achievement of district objectives and targets.

Primary deer winter concentration areas are found within this area, making it the focus for intensive wildlife management. For those areas on Crown land, the ministry can direct its programs to enhancing the wildlife resource, while on private land the ministry will indicate preferred wildlife management actions.

The waterbodies within this area contribute approximately 38 percent of the district sport fishery target.

(iii) Specific strategies

- administer the Order-in-Council Crown timber licences;
- undertake forestry activities in areas identified as deer winter concentration areas, however, both cutting and regeneration operations will require consultation with wildlife staff before implementation;
- undertake resource management in the Lanark County Forest as outlined in the management plan for the Lanark County Forest for the agreement period 1961-2011; and
- administer that portion of the area within the designated forest fire region for forest fire suppression under the *Forest Fires Prevention Act.*

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2. AREA B

a. Description

This area follows the southern boundary of the district paralleling the Rideau River corridor and swinging north to the Ottawa River.

Crown land in the area is represented by Silver Lake Provincial Park which provides public recreation facilities.

Predominant land uses include extensive agricultural activities as well as forestry and general recreation such as fishing, hunting, boating and cottaging. The Rideau Trail, a major recreation trail, passes through this area. Trapping and wild rice harvesting also occur. Development along the Highway 7 corridor is considered very dense.

Special features include:

- identified earth and life science features of special significance; Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog, Richmond Fen, Burnt Lands Alvar, Cody Creek Black Maple Forest
- significant deer winter concentration areas; Marlborough, Highway 17, Morris Island, South March Highlands, Richmond and Cranberry Creek yards
- federal wildlife sanctuary on McEwen Bay of Mississippi Lake
- significant wetland areas; Stewart Lake Swamp, Bob's Lake peat bog, Mississippi Lake wild rice areas
- Carp Hills wildlife habitat area
- significant lake trout and pickerel spawning areas (map 5)
- heron rookery; Otty Lake
- silica deposits; Bathurst Township and City of Kanata.

b. Problems and Issues

A potential for conflict over use of land, particulary forestry and agriculture, exists although it is not considered critical at present.

Critical deer winter concentration areas are threatened by increasing uban development pressure. Similarly, the identified earth and life science features could be seriously damaged by inappropriate development initiatives.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent This area is significant for resource production and recreation and will be managed primarily for forestry and forest related uses. Wildlife and fisheries concerns also will be highlighted, in particular deer winter concentration areas, spawning areas and wetlands.

(ii) Discussion This area represents the primary private land forestry base. Two agreement forests, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Forest (Marlborough Forest and Carp Hills) and the Lanark County Forest are managed by the ministry.

Wildlife management is emphasized in the Marlborough Forest and Carp Hills/South March Highlands area. Throughout this area, management and protection of the identified deer winter concentration areas is a primary focus for the program.

The Carp Hills comprises approximately 7,770 hectares (19,200 acres) of upland mixed forest and scattered ponds. The ridge supports a variety of wildlife including deer, small game, waterfowl and fur-bearers. Urban expansion is reducing the available wildlife habitat and putting stress on the wildlife populations.

The wetland areas are significant for their contribution to fur-bearer, bullfrog and wild rice management.

Four areas of natural and scientific interest have been identified in this area. Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog encompasses approximately 800 hectares (2,000 acres) of a sphagnum bog-black spruce complex and has a high potential for damage. Richmond Fen covers some 400 hectares (1,000 acres) of cedar and tamarack swamp and is suited for limited nature study and recreational use as well as for habitat management for waterfowl and deer. The area has a high potential for damage from changes in the groundwater levels. The Burnt Lands Alvar is a representative alvar vegetation complex covering some 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres). The nature of the site, shallow soils over limestone bedrock, makes it susceptible to damage from over-use. Cody Creek Black Maple Forest near Pakenham comprises approximately 50 hectares (125 acres). Part of the area is under a *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreement.

The silica deposits in this area comprise approximately 9,300 hectares (23,000 acres) and are underlying mainly agricultural lands. These deposits have been identified as having a high potential for future extraction.

(iii) Specific strategies

- encourage forest management to enhance wildlife habitat in identified deer winter concentration areas. In such areas, forestry extension services will involve consultation with wildlife staff;
- outline specific management in the district deer management plan which is being prepared;
- undertake resource management in the Lanark County Forest as outlined in the *Lanark County Forest Management Plan* for the agreement period 1961-2011;
- undertake resource management in the Marlborough Forest area as outlined in the *Ottawa-Carleton Regional Forest Management Plan* for the agreement period 1964-2004;
- undertake resource management in the Carp Hills area on lands under management agreement with the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton for the agreement period 1964-2004;
- in co-operation with local municipalities, develop resource management plans for areas of special significance such as the Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog, Burnt Lands Alvar and Richmond Fen;
- seek protection of the Cody Creek Black Maple Forest through agreement with the landowner;
- negotiate with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory water levels on Mississippi Lake to protect wild rice areas; and
- identify concerns regarding the silica deposits to local municipalities.

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3. AREA C

a. Description

This area roughly follows the Rideau River corridor up to and including the Manotick area. The area exhibits a high capability (Canada Land Inventory) for recreational opportunities and is identified in the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Study (CORTS) as being a significant recreation corridor.

Agriculture is the predominant use along the river while extensive recreation including fishing, hunting, boating, back-country hiking and cottaging occurs throughout the area. The Rideau Trail, a major hiking trail, follows the corridor. Murphys Point and Rideau River Provincial Parks are located in Area C.

Special features include:

- significant wetland areas; Tay River and Rideau River
- Perth Wildlife Area (Tay Marsh)
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Merrickville)
- Mill Pond Conservation Area
- Crown land open space on the Rideau River at Kilmarnock and Mouth of Tay
- significant pickerel spawning areas (map 4).

b. Problems and Issues

There is a high potential for conflict in this area over the regulation of water levels along the Rideau system. Conflicting demands on the resource from different users (e.g. boaters, naturalists) pose management problems. The pressure for development along the waterway causes some concern for the existing resources (land, water, fish and wildlife). Aquatic weeds are prolific in this area and are the subject of much discussion with respect to their regulation or harvesting.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent The significance of this area from a recreational point of view is recognized in the ministry's program emphasis. Wildlife management will focus on the protection of wetland areas as bullfrog, fur-bearer and waterfowl habitat. Fisheries management will be undertaken to protect the existing sport fishery resource. General recreation opportunities will be enhanced throughout the area.

(ii) Discussion The wetland areas within this area represent the largest concentration of such a resource within the district. Two main areas are identified as significant to the fish and wildlife program; the Tay River wetland comprising some 600 hectares (1,500 acres) and the Rideau River from Rocky Narrows to Merrickville (Smiths Falls Marsh), which covers approximately 250 hectares (600 acres).

The Perth Wildlife Area encompasses approximately 910 hectares (2,250 acres) including a portion of the Tay Marsh. This area is managed by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority. The marsh is susceptible to damage from fluctuating water levels.

The Migratory Bird Sanctuary, located at Merrickville, is owned by the federal government and comprises approximately 170 hectares (420 acres). It is used as a staging area by waterfowl.

The Mill Pond Conservation Area comprising some 620 hectares (1,530 acres) is owned and managed by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority. The area provides access to the Rideau system as well as general recreation facilities.

The Kilmarnock and Mouth of Tay sites are Crown land holdings totalling 100 hectares (250 acres) on the Rideau River which provide open space in support of the CORTS objectives.

Murphys Point Provincial Park is a natural environment class park providing recreation and nature study while the Rideau River Provincial Park contributes to the recreation objectives of the ministry.

Private land forestry is undertaken where possible and in consideration of other existing uses and resources.

(iii) Specific strategies

- apply special management guidelines for the Crown land holdings on the Rideau River (Kilmarnock and Mouth of Tay) in order to maintain future options for recreational use. These areas provide public open space and access to the Rideau waterway. The Kilmarnock site has been stabilized by reforestation. The Mouth of Tay property is presently leased for agriculture related uses;
- identify concerns to municipalities regarding the value of maintaining wetlands for wildlife habitat and wild rice production; and
- monitor the harvest of bullfrogs and snapping turtles.

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4. AREA D

a. Description

This area includes the Ottawa River Corridor as well as the National Capital Commission Greenbelt. The cities of Gloucester, Ottawa, Nepean and Kanata dominate the eastern half of this area. The remaining area, following the river upstream to Fitzroy Harbour exhibits mainly agricultural and recreational uses including hunting, fishing and cottaging. Fitzroy Provincial Park is located at the northwestern boundary of the area.

Special features include:

- Torbolton Forest
- National Capital Commission Forest and Greenbelt
- identified earth and life science features of special significance; Constance Bay Sand Hills, Green Creek Valley, Mer Bleue Bog
- Shirley's Bay Marsh
- significant pickerel spawning areas (map 4).

b. Problems and Issues

There is potential for conflict concerning the management of the Torbolton Forest-Constance Bay Sand Hills area.

Throughout the rest of the area the primary problems are those relating to the pressure on the natural resource base exerted by the major urban centres andtheir expansion into non-urban areas. A high nuisance animal situation exists within the National Capital Commission Greenbelt area as a result. Demand for recreation facilities is putting pressure on the existing nature recreation areas, in particular Mer Bleue Bog where over-use could threaten the ecological significance of the area.

Development along the Ottawa River can adversely affect the fisheries resource, in particular the spawning areas.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent The ministry recognizes the predominant agricultural use in parts of this area and its programs will complement this use. Significant natural features will be protected in order that they might contribute to the provincial parks protection target. Opportunities for general recreation, including hunting and fishing, will be developed.

(ii) Discussion The significant natural features in this area represent a broad range of earth and life science features. The Mer Bleue Bog covers some 2,500 hectares (6,175 acres) and is under municipal, federal and private ownership. This significant bog area is suited to educational and scientific research. While the possibility for damage to this site from development is low due to the land tenure, the area is susceptible to damage from over-use and drainage.

Constance Bay Sand Hills is an area of approximately 250 hectares (600 acres) and includes intensive cottage and residential development as well as forest areas under management by this ministry. Significant sand dune type vegetation complexes are found throughout the area which make it suitable for scientific research, educational and interpretive studies. The area is susceptible to damage from over-use and development.

The Green Creek Valley corridor is suited to nature study and geological/geotechnical investigation as it exhibits significant geological formations. The slopes are highly unstable and require remedial action to ensure public safety.

Forestry activities within this area are concentrated in the two agreement forests. Torbolton Forest is an area of predominantly red pine and jack pine covering 172 hectares (425 acres). The area has a high forest fire risk due to species composition of the stand and its close proximity to intensive residential development. The National Capital Commission Forest comprises 2,623 hectares (6,480 acres) of mixed hardwood and softwood species. This area is managed primarily for general recreation.

The National Capital Commission Greenbelt although not managed by this ministry, provides additional forested land for general recreation. The Greenbelt totals some 35,200 hectares (86,950 acres).

Shirley's Bay Marsh represents a significant wetland area of approximately 2,000 hectares (4,900 acres). The area provides habitat for waterfowl and deer. Part of the marsh is owned by the federal government and is designated as Shirley's Bay Crown Game Preserve.

(iii) Specific strategies

- manage the Torbolton Forest until the expiry of the present agreement;
- prepare management and operating plans for the Torbolton Forest including protection zones designed to conserve those features of a sand dune complex which make the area significant as a life science feature. The management plan also will prescribe measures for ensuring the perpetuation of the relic flora;
- undertake resource management in the National Capital Commission Forest as outlined in the management plan for the agreement period 1961-2011; and
- co-operate with the National Capital Commission and local municipalities in developing resource management plans for the Mer Bleue and Green Creek areas.

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5. AREA E

a. Description

This area includes that land and water base immediately east of the Rideau River from the southern boundary of the district to the National Capital Commission Greenbelt as well as the area west of the Rideau River extending into part of Beckwith Township.

The area is used extensively for mineral aggregate extraction, agriculture and forestry. Small villages are scattered throughout this predominantly rural area.

Special features include:

- coldwater streams; Stittsville Creek, Dalmeny Creek, Kelley's Creek and Schield's Creek
- high potential mineral aggregate deposits (map 3)
- Rideau Trail; major recreation trail.

b. Problems and Issues

There is a need to protect mineral aggregate reserves of high economic potential within close proximity to Ottawa. Rapid urban expansion

may make many reserves unavailable before extraction is possible, creating a need to haul aggregate greater distances thus increasing costs.

Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog and Marchurst deer winter concentration area, although outside Area E, are directly adjacent to mineral aggregate reserves. Precautions should be taken to ensure extraction activities do not adversely affect wildlife habitats and recreation areas.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent Areas of high agricultural capability and existing agricultural uses will be recognized and ministry programs will complement them.

The ministry will encourage the sequential use of specific areas, for example, rehabilitating abandoned pits and quarries for agricultural or forestry uses.

(ii) Discussion The aggregate resources within this area make an important contribution to the district target for mineral resources. The management of these resources will receive particular attention to provide both current and future demands.

Forestry activities throughout the area will be undertaken on a demand basis from private landowners.

The area also has four identified coldwater streams which contribute to the coldwater fisheries target.

(iii) Specific strategies

- identify mineral resources to municipalities, and other agencies and encourage land use policies and practices that do not preclude future extraction operations;
- carry out private land forestry activities under the *Woodlands Improvement Act*, where appropriate, as part of a pits and quarries rehabilitation program; and
- continue to stock the coldwater streams until they cease to provide coldwater fishery habitat.

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6. AREA F

a. Description

This area covers the eastern portion of the district, a predominantly rural setting with scattered urban development. Extensive areas are identified as having high capability (Canada Land Inventory classes 1-3) for agriculture while the southern section exhibits a high capability for forestry.

The ministry manages the Cumberland Township Forest and part of the National Capital Commission Forest. High potential mineral aggregate deposits occur throughout the area.

Special features include:

- Carlsbad Springs land assembly
- Sarsfield Esker
- Osgoode Bog.

b. Problems and Issues

There is potential for conflict among forestry, wildlife, mineral resources and agricultural uses although this is not considered critical at the present time. Increasing pressure for urban development may hamper ministry programs.

c. Directions for Ministry Activities and Development

(i) General intent This area is significant for resource production and the primary focus will be on the forestry program. Wildlife and mineral resource programs will be highlighted on a site specific basis, primarily for protecting significant resources such as deer winter concentration areas and high potential aggregate reserves.

The ministry will recognize prime agricultural land, i.e. Canada Land Inventory classes 1 through 4 in its program management.

(ii) Discussion The Carlsbad Springs land assembly, comprising some 2,225 hectares (5,500 acres) of predominantly agricultural land, was acquired by the Ontario Land Corporation as a site for a proposed urban community. Through an agreement with this ministry, part of this land assembly now will be managed for forestry purposes, primarily technology development.

The primary focus of the forestry program is on private land. The ministry also manages portions of the Nation Capital Commission Forest as well as the Cumberland Township Forest to contribute to forestry objectives. Agreements under the *Woodlands Improvement Act* are undertaken throughout the area.

The Sarsfield Esker is a representative glacial feature as well as being a valuable aggregate deposit.

The Osgoode Bog provides wetland habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The Winchester Bog also provides habitat for deer.

(iii) Specific strategies

- undertake resource management in the National Capital Commission Forest as outlined in the management plan for the agreement period 1961-2011;
- undertake resource management in the Cumberland Township Forest as outlined in the management plan for the agreement period 1980-2030; and
- identify concerns regarding the mineral aggregate resource areas to municipalities; specifically, the ministry will recommend against development which would make the Sarsfield Esker unavailable for future extraction activities.

V APPLICATION

Application of the *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through regular programs and activities of the ministry such as:

- input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- use of specific conditions in permits, licences, leases and easements issued under the authority of provincial legislation, (e.g. *Public Lands Act, Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, Crown Timber Act)*;
- liaison and co-operation with other government ministries and agencies such as conservation authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners and municipalities.

All resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Audits of district and regional programs will be done to ensure the intent of the document is being met.

This document has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Private land in organized municipalities constitutes 92 percent of the land base in Carleton Place District. For these lands it is essential to achieve integration between ministry intentions for land use and the plans of the municipalities.

The *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as a source of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning. The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land indicated as preferred in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by the local municipalities and the province of Ontario to develop and implement water related land management programs. The *Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long-term direction of their programs. The primary

program of conservation authorities in flood and erosion control complements the ministry's programs. Other conservation authority programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation supplement the efforts of the ministry. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

In the Carleton Place District there is a close working relationship with the Rideau Valley, Mississippi Valley and South Nation River Conservation Authorities. Contacts occur at the staff level and between senior ministry personnel in the district and executive members of authorities. Conservation authorities are often better able than the ministry to influence some types of land use and natural resource decisions in the municipalities and the private sector.

Co-operation with other agencies in the Carleton Place District involves the National Capital Commission, Parks Canada (Rideau Canal system), CORTS, Ontario Hydro, local health units, the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited (Canada) and the provincial ministries of Agriculture and Food, Citizenship and Culture, Energy, Environment, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Tourism and Recreation, and Transportation and Communications. Contact with other agencies may occur as the need arises.

The need for a co-operative working relationship is particularly important with respect to the recreational resources — of the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor and the program activities of the provincial ministries of Agriculture and Food and Environment.

The governments of Canada and Ontario have approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources — the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor. The implementation and the attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the co-operation of all interests in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing many of the approved policies. For other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Carleton Place District, the *Land Use Guidelines* propose land use activities which comply with the CORTS policies. The review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS policies.

The ministry recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long-term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production. Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long-term use of these lands for agriculture should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources. The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines related to water quality and fisheries issues. The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a waterbody with respect to meeting Ontario's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

APPENDIX

A: highlights of public consultation

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Carleton Place District Land Use Guidelines* began with the distribution of a *Background Information* report for the former Lanark District in April 1980 followed by open houses in Perth, Almonte and Lanark in January 1981 which attracted some 230 people. At that time, the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

In the Ottawa area initial contacts were made with associated resource agencies and preliminary discussions were held with planning staff of selected municipalities. In addition, a tabloid was widely distributed in November 1980 to provide an introduction to the land use planning activities of the ministry.

The district public participation effort was directed towards those groups and individuals with an interest or concern for the long-term use of natural resources such as government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities, special interest groups, local primary industries, the tourism sector and private individuals.

In July 1982 a draft *Carleton Place District Land Use Strategy* was released and in August additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed and to invite public comment. About 260 people attended open houses held in Ottawa, Kanata, North Gower, Orleans and Carleton Place. A total of 590 copies of the draft document have been distributed. In addition to receiving many verbal and nearly 100 written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the proposed *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. In addition, the Minister held a series of public forums across the province to hear first-hand the views of interested groups and individuals.

Table 1 indicates the kind and number of contacts which have been made during the public consultation process. Table 2 summarizes the type and number of responses by category of respondents. The information in these tables is complete to November 1, 1982.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Carleton Place District office, in the ministry's main office public reading room and in the Legislative Library at Queen's Park, Toronto.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS

Background Information Open Houses	3
Total Background Open House Attendance	229
Draft Strategy Open Houses	5
Total Strategy Open House Attendance	266
Comment Sheets Distributed	289
Draft Land Use Strategies Distributed	590
Telephone Calls Received (general inquiries)	12
Speeches Made	4
Meetings with Municipalities	3
Meetings with Conservation Authorities	3
Meetings with Other Agencies	1
Meetings with Interest Groups	1
Interviews with Media	9

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Response Documentation / Category of Respondent	Individual	Conservation Authority	Government Agency	M.P.P.	Municipality	Interest Group	Industry	Category Unknown	Total All Categories
Background Open House Comment Sheet	(Responses for the former Lanark District only and not differentiated by category)								
Background Open House Record of Conversation									
Draft Strategy Open House Comment Sheet	20						1		21
Draft Strategy Open House Record of Conversation	3				3	1		3	10
Mailed Coment Sheet	3								3
Letter/Brief	6	1	7	1	5	10	10		40
Record of Conversation	5	4			8		2	2	21
Total	37	5	7	1	16	11	13	5	95

GLOSSARY

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Geological Environment
A discrete period of time characterized by distinctive geological and geomorphological processes, climatic conditions and plant and animal life or its absence which is represented by identifiable features on or below the earth's surface.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple uses, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Occasion
A measure of recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Resource
Any commodity that meets a need.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region set apart from other areas because of characteristic pattern of landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landforms follows a consistent pattern.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

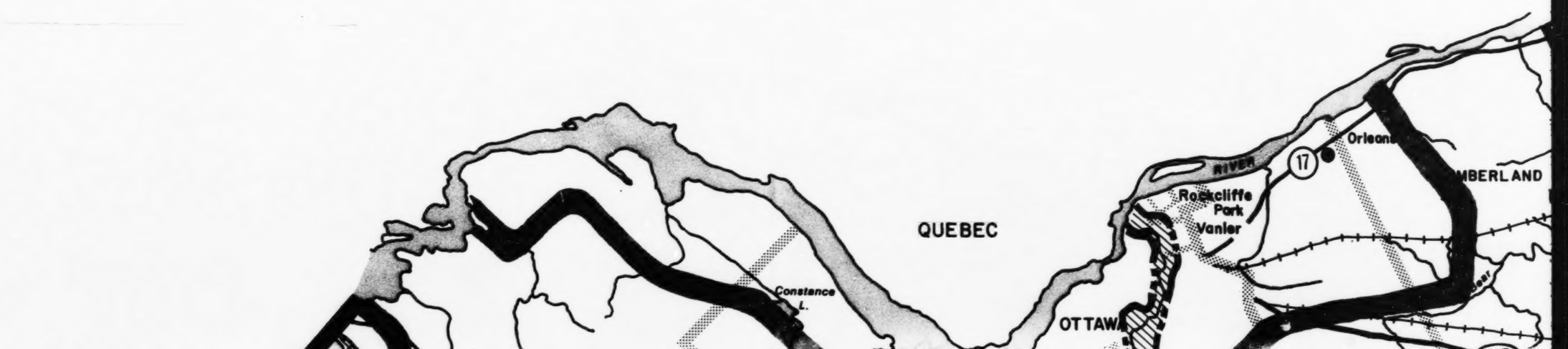
Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT
1983

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

LEGEND

- **E** — Area reference letter
- Area boundary
- Canada - Ontario Rideau, Trent - Severn Corridor

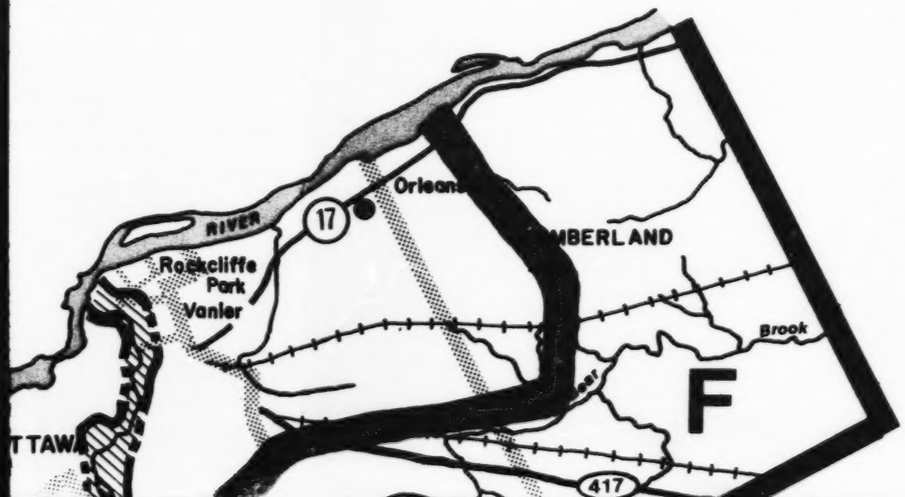


END

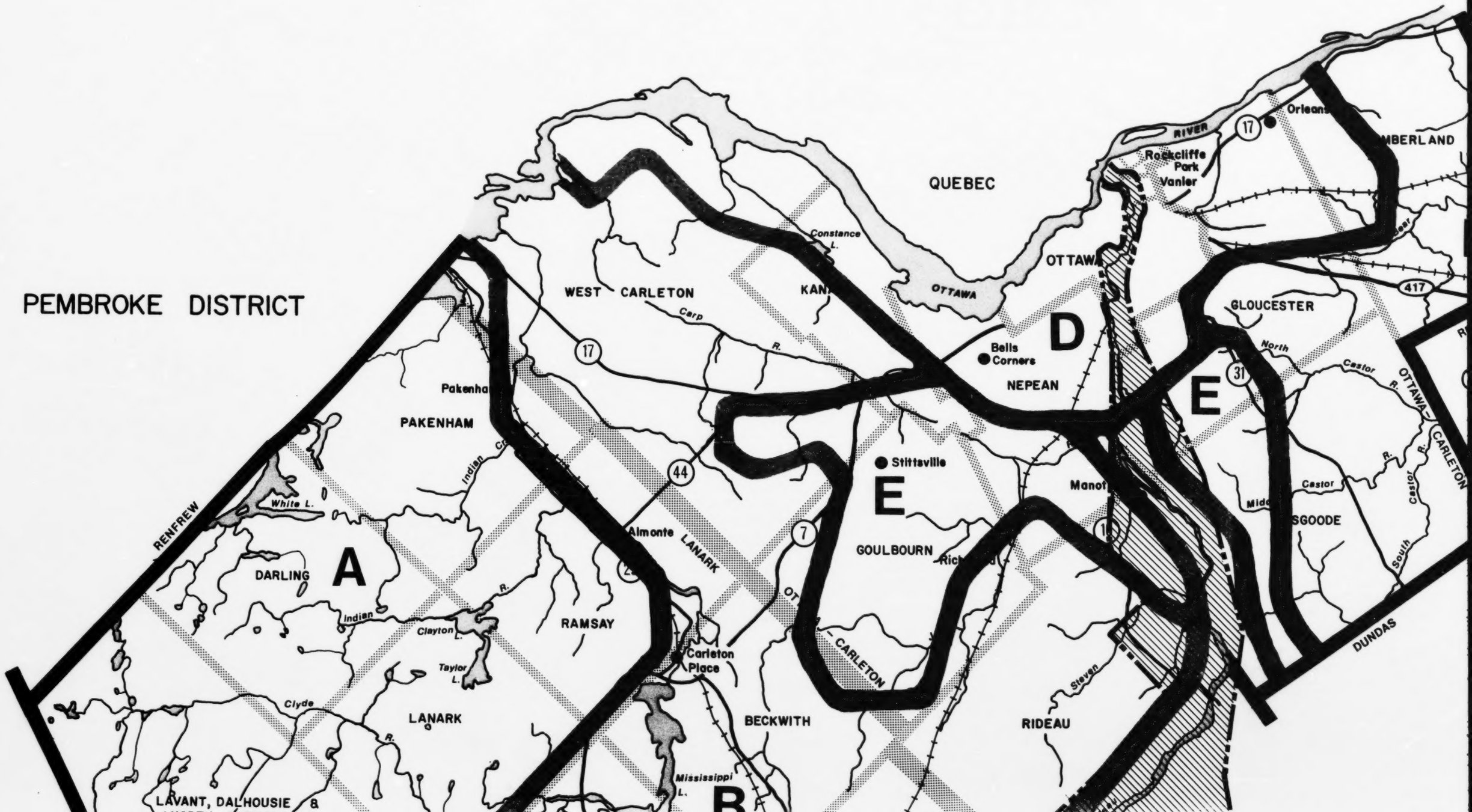
Area reference letter

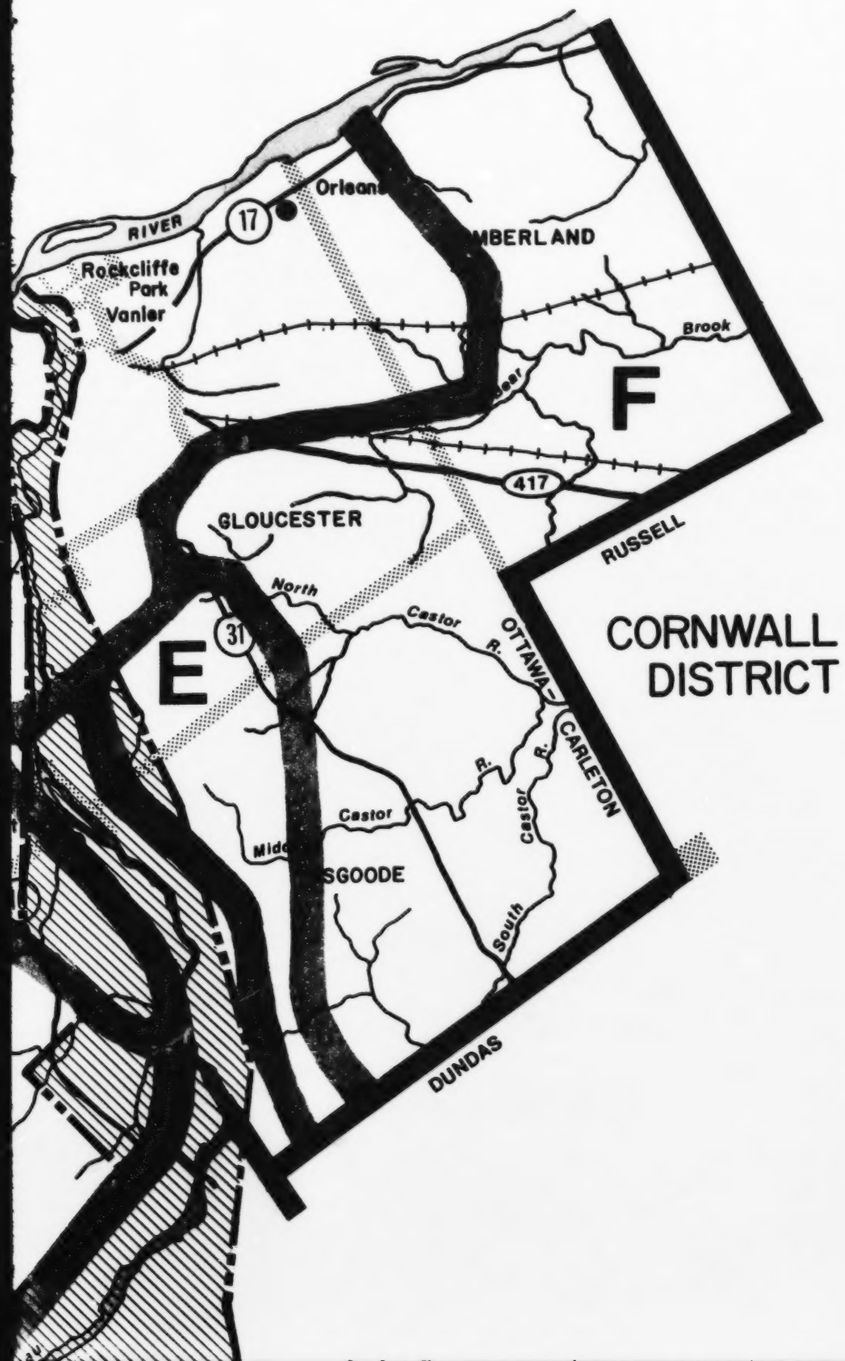
Area boundary

Canada - Ontario Rideau, Trent - Severn Corridor



PEMBROKE DISTRICT




RIVER
17
Orleans
Rockcliffe Park
Vanier
MBERLAND
Brook
F
417
GLOUCESTER
RUSSELL
North
Castor
R.
OTTAWA
CARLETON
31
E
CORNWALL DISTRICT
Castor
R.
Castor
R.
Castor
SGOODE
South
DUNDAS

TWEED DISTRICT

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT

RENFREW

LANARK

FRONTENAC

OTTAWA - CARLETON

A

B

C

DARLING

RAMSAY

LAVANT, DALHOUSIE & NORTH SHERBROOKE

LANARK

BECKWITH

RIDEAU

GOULBOURN

DUNDAS

DRUMMOND

MONTAGUE

NORTH

BATHURST

SOUTH SHERBROOKE

GRENVILLE

Almonte

Carleton Place

Lanark

White L.

Indian R.

Clayton L.

Taylor L.

Clyde R.

Mississippi L.

Mississippi R.

Patterson L.

Dalhousie L.

Bolton Cr.

Bennett L.

Fall R.

Tay R.

Christie L.

Pike L.

Farren L.

Steven

South

7

29

43

0 5 10 15 20 25

Kilometres

Miles

0 4 8 12 16

Ontario

FOR GENERAL INFORM

All boundaries shown a

LLE DISTRICT

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY
All boundaries shown are approximate

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL